THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 305

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Farm Board Gives Cotton Aid

British Tariff Makes Turmoil

Lusitania Has Magic Stairway

Greely Directs Polar Party

Central Europe Talks Barter

Soviet Holds Up Work Reward

THE Federal Farm Board announces that it is ready to make another effort to help the American cotton farmer. It is prepared to extend loans on 2,000,000 more bales of cotton held by the American Cooperative Association and to authorize the Cotton Stabilization Corporation to continue to hold its 1,300,000 bales. This, with the help pledged by southern bankers, will make it possible to keep about 7,000,000 bales off the market until July 1, or until the price reaches 12½ cents a pound. This federal help had been promised if banking groups of the South brought their aid up to a certain figure. The total figure was not reached and the action by the Farm Board is a generous gesture. It acts as though the full requirement had been met. And the sunny South will react somewhat from the strain it has been under.

¶ Britain's emergency tariff sets many countries to doing their fastest figuring. Washington, it is reported, is not likely to shift its schedules to meet the British raises. Some European countries will do so and nearly all are in a quandary. Czechoslovakia, for instance, has had a favorable balance in its trade with England of $20,000,000. About 90 per cent of these exports to Britain are affected by the new duties. Central Europe looks to swift readjustment to prevent demoralization. Trust a tariff lay to bring out a fundamental fact—that in our day no man and no nation can live alone.

¶ Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine, builds a new under-water device. It is a staircase in a steel tube by which a salvaging company expects to send divers to the deck of the Cunarder Lusitania, resting in an upright position under 200 feet of water, eight miles off Old Kinsale, Ireland. From the bottom of the tube the divers will find their way to the treasure room of the ship to recover millions in gold and jewels. Searchlights are to be used in photographing the famous dining salon after its years under water. Mr. Lake says it's all very simple; but the public will say, It's the real Jules Verne.

¶ Gen. A. W. Greely becomes chairman of the committee sponsoring the American Polar Expedition of 1932. General Greely tells Capt. Flavel M. Williams, leader, and Dr. H. B. Maris, scientific director, about Ellesmere Island, northernmost land on the globe, where their party of 20 plans to have its base for two years. The Greely party wintered there just 50 years ago. It was a disastrous expedition, but the pioneers made discoveries which will enable this newest expedition to contribute greatly to human knowledge. Greely's men braved terrors and uncertainties; Williams's men will have—radio and airplanes.

¶ Central Europe learns that retaliation, if it feeds the passion, still starves the purse. The Czechoslovak National Bank refuses to grant merchants the necessary foreign valuta to carry on trade relations with Austria and Hungary, since the banks of those countries had already taken such action against the Czechs. Trade comes to a complete standstill. Anxious manufacturers and merchants are endeavoring to find a way to "swap." Without the banks business is forced to go back to the ways of the caveman—to barter.

¶ Russia, crying a "capitalist" crisis in the world, is discovered to have a serious "socialist" crisis within itself. The Soviet Union has done away with unemployment, but it has also done away with some of the vital things that should abound where all the people are at work. Food and comforts needed at home are being exported to raise funds to buy the machinery the industrial plan requires. The workers suffer. They are insufficiently nourished. To what extent, the Soviet is wondering, may the worker be denied his reward?

¶ The Manhattan Chess Club of New York defeats the British Chess Club of Paris—by cable. Five men on each side play the game of 32 moves in six hours and 15 minutes. A code system cuts cable costs to $64. When the game ends the New York winners go for a stroll in the sunshine, the time being cheery midafternoon. When the game ends the Parisian losers go home to bed, the time being gloomy late at night.

¶ A Peiping conference of archæologists unravels the family history of the "Peking man." This early settler, whose skull was discovered outside the Chinese metropolis, is found to have belonged to a race that used fire and worked with primitive stone tools. He is believed to have lived about 1,000,000 years ago. That seems far back, but is it? Think of the estimated age of those dinosaur eggs found in the Gobi Desert near by—10,000,000 years.

British Steps to Tariff

BRITAIN, the last great stronghold of free trade, has flung its first definite challenge to a tariff-ridden world.

After 85 years of adherence to the free-trade ideal, Parliament, by 329 to 44, passed an antidumping bill, as precursor to an expected general tariff measure early in 1932.

For nearly 50 years after the dropping of the Corn Laws in 1846, Britain prospered under free trade. Cheap, imported raw materials fed the factories. But, in 1902, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain proved that tariff countries like America and Germany were outdistancing Britain, and a 30-year tariff fight began.

The World War forced an emergency protective measure in 1915—the McKenna duties—imposing a 33 1-3 per cent duty on motors, watches, films, and other imports, followed in 1919 by imperial preference to the colonies on tea, coffee, cocoa, and sugar.

In 1920 came prohibition of dyestuff and coal-tar imports, and in 1921 a safeguarding of industries act, placing a 33 1-3 per cent duty on so-called key industries. The same year an antidumping act stopped the flood of cheap goods due to depreciated currency abroad.

In 1925 the Baldwin Ministry imposed further emergency duties to help the unemployed.

The coming tariff measure will be neither emergency nor temporary. It is a necessary move for meeting the estimated budget deficit of £120,000,000.

It is backed by most free-trade Liberals, as well as Conservatives. Its working out is in charge of Mr. Walter Runciman, previous free trader.

It imposes a 50 per cent tariff on 23 groups of manufactured articles, with 100 per cent preference for dominions.

Experts are at work on the coming general tariff, although next summer's Imperial Conference may delay its full application.

The new tariffs will not be aimed at any other country. They are solely intended to balance the budget.

Britain, according to London figures, normally buys $970,000,000 worth of goods from America and sells only $291,000,000 worth to that country.

NATIONS SEEK EXPORT TRADE TO PAY DEBTS

Restrictions on Imports Bring Retaliations in Other Tariffs

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — The wider recognition that, broadly, debts abroad can only be paid by an excess of exports over imports, and that at least the balance sheet of trade must be kept even, has provoked a general determination to take measures to restrict imports.

There are various means of accomplishing this. Certain classes of articles can be totally barred; or a quota can be established; or a tariff can be instituted. The purpose is the same in each case. It is to shut out goods, or reduce the quantity of incoming goods, in order to bring down the debit side of the balance sheet, and to send up, at least relatively, the credit side.

Unfortunately, prohibitions and tariffs provoke retaliation, and it is by no means certain that when imports are artificially brought down, exports will not suffer, and that economic hostilities will not lead to greater political misunderstandings.

Excessive Barriers Raised

These developments are contradictory. There is, firstly the adoption of the thesis by most economists who are capable of taking more than a national view, that Europe should move toward economic unity.

A freer circulation of goods in central Europe, for example, would, it is held, automatically improve the conditions of nations that cannot live on themselves, but that nevertheless have been ringed round by almost impregnable walls.

At any rate, inside Europe the demolition of tariff walls would not only relieve the economic strain, but would produce friendlier relations.

That is one tendency in thought, if not in practice. But there is a second tendency in practice, if not in thought, which has become apparent in recent weeks. It is a tendency which runs counter to the first. It is proposed, in a number of countries, that there should be a greater restriction of imports in order that a trade balance, if not a surplus of exports over imports, should be reached.

Even in unexpected quarters the need of restriction of imports is urged. Take the case of Hungary, which is in difficulties, as are most of the central European countries It is actually advised by outside experts that, in addition to currency reform and a moratorium, it should cut down its imports with a view to obtaining an export surplus by restricting the purchases of foreign currency.

Interrelation of Trade

The advice might be sound if Hungary stood alone. But Hungary does not stand alone, and what applies to Hungary applies to its neighbors. Austria, too, is trying to cut down imports. So is Czechoslovakia.

Does it not follow that, if the method of restricting imports is adopted by these and other countries, it must fail? For if Hungary keeps out Czechoslovakian imports, and Czechoslovakia keeps out Hungarian exports to precisely the same degree, the trade balance of these countries, in so far as it is affected by its trade with its neighbor, would remain precisely the same.

Germany in struggling for an export surplus has aroused misgivings in other countries which contemplate retaliation by a restriction of their imports. Great Britain has just imposed high tariffs.

Logically, if it were indeed possible to carry out this policy of restricted imports international trade would be entirely stopped.

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BRITISH DUTIES REVIVE TARIFF ISSUE IN U. S.

Effect of Empire Rates on American Trade Is Minimized

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Discussion continued here today on the new British tariff but the excitement caused by an incorrect assumption that American countervailing duties would automatically be raised to meet the increases subsided, and the situation was approached from a more general angle.

Study of the subject has revealed that it is not so much the recent tariff changes in Britain which have so much affected American trade as the earlier effect of Britain's going off the gold standard. This has depreciated the pound sterling, and according to high tariff advocates in the United States Senate has made it possible for Britain to underbid American trade, and present a threat which requires an even higher boost of the present Hawley-Smoot rates.

It is unlikely that any such increase will be forthcoming from the new Congress, however. The present tone of the Congress, judging by advance statements of responsible leaders, would seem to be the other way. The Democrats probably will be in control of the House and certainly would not permit an upward revision of a tariff bill which already is higher than at any time in past history. Privately, even Republican tariff stalwarts admit this. Largely for strategic reasons, however, they are pointing to the new British rates as a counter-offensive against efforts to lower the American rates at this time.

From no less a source than the White House it has been stated that the decline in the pound sterling is not such as to offer a serious menace to American trade.

Most American goods exported to Britain are raw materials, although there is a substantial trade in specialized manufactured articles, like typewriters and vacuum cleaners. A tariff on United States automobiles has already been put in effect and hardly enters the latest picture.

As further British tariffs are imposed there is certain to be additional discussion of boosts in American rates. Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, Republican floor leader; Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho and others, however, take the stand that the United States cannot logically complain of British tariffs when American tariffs are already the highest in history. Just before a Presidential election, in fact, it is practically certain that, save possibly in a few isolated instances, there will be no general tariff increases.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, minority leader, is among those who expressed themselves as expecting some change downward in existing tariff laws.

Certain it is that if a tariff measure once gets on the floor of the Senate a stiff argument will be on. There are powerful elements backing both sides. There will be no quarter asked or given. Tariff increases, however, are considered extremely improbable.

EGYPT PLANS COTTON MARKET IN HUNGARY

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, today said that an attempt is being made to secure a cotton market in Hungary, a large part of which is now held by the United States.

The dispatch said it was learned from a reliable source that the Egyptian Government intends to sell to Hungary 10,000 or 12,000 bales of cotton which will be paid for in Hungarian Treasury bonds.

BRAZIL'S MONEY $158,950,534

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 21 (By U. P.)—Currency in circulation in Brazil up to Sept. 30, 1931, amounted to 2,543,208,541 milreis, about $158,950,534, according to a recent governmental announcement. Of this sum about one-fifth was notes of the Bank of Brazil and the remainder treasury notes.

DIMES OF DRYS DAM MILLIONS OF WET FLOOD

Flow of People's Mite Said to Show Live Sentiment for Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Prohibition leaders here are enthusiastic over advance returns in their "dime card campaign" which indicate, they say, the vitality of prohibition sentiment throughout the country.

According to Mr. Edward C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary of the National Prohibition Board of Strategy, more than 1,000,000 persons will have subscribed to the campaign before Nov. 30, the day set for official returns.

Emphasizing that no requests have been sent to individuals for contributions, Dr. Dinwiddie said that more than 900,000 of the little cards in which contributions in the campaign are made, have been sent out on request.

"Every card has been requested, either by organizations, churches, or individual dry leaders," he said. In response to these requests the board has sent out over the country cards on which dimes can be pasted. Each card contains spaces for five coins.

Although the card specifically requests the contributor to mail it only on Nov. 30, the returns have been coming in at the rate of more than 50 a day, many contributing checks and bills as well as silver coins.

The campaign, Dr. Dinwiddie said, is the answer of the drys to the challenge made by the wets when three millionaires recently gave $100,000 to the leading organization fighting prohibition.

In a letter to campaign leaders Dr. Dinwiddie said he was convinced the 1,000,000 dimes would come in if the people could be reached. "There are no signs of depression in this campaign," he declared. "Think of it! In less than two months a campaign adopted; supplies contracted for in million lots; an organization built up; the plans placed hastily before the friends of prohibition, and in seven weeks 900,000 coin cards distributed.

"It shows," he said, "the vitality of the prohibition movement. It answers the few wet multi-millionaires who pour hundreds of thousands of dollars into wet propagandists' hands to try to buy the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Barter System Talked by Trade Of Czechoslovakia

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 23 — Central European interstate trade, which has already been greatly hampered by restrictions on foreign exchange transactions in these states, is to be further restricted by the decision of the Czechoslovakian National Bank to refuse to grant Czechoslovakian merchants the necessary foreign valuta to conduct trade with Hungary and Austria, as retaliation for similar action already introduced in the latter two states.

Merchants declare if a policy of restrictions continues, either normal interstate trade here must come to a standstill or some system of barter must supersede money as a method of exchange. It is acknowledged on all sides that only an impasse can result unless immediate steps are taken toward freer trade.

Czechoslovakia's export trade is particularly affected. In the first nine months of 1931 it exported to England to the extent of 700,000,000 crowns, about $20,000,000, more than it imported from Britain. Ninety per cent of these exports are affected by the new British tariff. It is sincerely hoped here that England's change of policy will lead to the full consideration of the whole European trade problem.

Russian Living Standards Low Even With Abundance of Jobs

Unemployment Abolished but Outside Disturbances Have Effect and Internal Policies Leave Worker Deprived of Much Food and Goods

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Communists sometimes claim that the world crisis has stopped at the Soviet frontier. At first glance there would seem to be many arguments to support this. While unemployment is a major problem in almost all industrial countries the Soviet Union is genuinely concerned with the shortage of labor in almost all fields. Industrial output, which shows a declining tendency in many countries, is steadily increasing in Russia.

To a greater extent than any other large country the Soviet Union is outside the world economic system and correspondingly less exposed to those credit and currency shocks which, originating in one land, gradually send their reverberations into others.

Although the notes of the Soviet State Bank are required to maintain a coverage of 25 per cent of their face value in gold and foreign currency, nothing in the nature of a gold standard has been in force in Russia for years. The Soviet currency has a fixed rate of a little less than two rubles to the dollar; but this rate is not submitted to the test of free exchange.

A Soviet bank would gladly give an equivalent number of rubles for $100; but would perform the contrary operation of giving dollars in exchange for rubles only under exceptional circumstances. The importation and exportation of Soviet currency are forbidden, so it is isolated so far as possible from contact with other currencies.

The Soviet Union has never floated any loans on international money markets. Inasmuch as the industries and railroads are operated by the state, there are no stocks to be affected by world-wide financial complications. The Soviet loans are all internal and subscription to them is practically, although not legally, compulsory for all workers and state employees, that is, for the great majority of the town population. The Soviet citizen who holds one of these bonds receives interest on it but cannot, as a general rule, sell it.

The majority of the Soviet bond issues are officially "frozen" in the sense that, while interest is paid, there is no legal market for the bonds themselves. Whether the whole lump sum of the principal will be paid back at some future date is a matter for the future to decide.

So the Soviet Union, as a result of its special economic structure and its status of relative isolation in world economics, has escaped some of the most characteristic features of the world crisis; unemployment, industrial stagnation, financial and credit flurries.

But it would be a grave mistake to regard Russia as a Utopia in the midst of a harassed world. In the first place it has felt and is feeling some unfavorable consequences of

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

DOCK WORKERS' FEDERATION HAS CENTRAL BUREAU

New Boston Organization Is Chartered Under Laws of State

Organized to provide dock workers for steamships loading or unloading at Boston, the Boston Dock-Workers' Federation has been chartered under Massachusetts laws and temporary offices were opened today at 694 Columbus Avenue. This is, in effect a central labor bureau, for furnishing longshoremen, tally clerks, checkers, freight handlers, etc., and is patterned after similar organizations at Pacific coast seaports.

The federation is a mutual benefit organization endeavoring to obtain continuous employment for its members by rotation of gangs and is based on the idea of the open shop, "having no partiality as to race, creed, or affiliation of its members," according to its by-laws.

Several union longshoremen who have been on strike at Boston for about seven weeks have intimated that they would return to work through this bureau, it is said, and steamship companies and stevedores are understood to have decided to engage the men to be used on the docks from the ranks of the federation.

By-laws of the organization specify that "all experienced waterfront workers are eligible to apply for membership." The operation of the federation is expected to provide a mobile army of dock workers, that can be moved from pier to pier as necessity requires. The purpose clauses of the federation specify that it is to "improve the working and living condition of workers and employees relative to their employment; to encourage and promote a spirit of friendliness and coöperation among workers in obtaining work and equitably distributing such work when there is insufficient to give all steady employment."

SUPREME COURT CLARIFIES RAIDS ON SPEAKEASIES

Rules Government Can Confiscate Fixtures as Well as Liquor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Supreme Court, returning to work after a three-weeks recess, today decided in two cases from Butte, Mont., that fixtures and furniture seized in speakeasy raids may be confiscated by the Government.

It sustained the Minnesota statute requiring compulsory arbitration of fire insurance claims.

It approved rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission on road and building materials between points in western Louisiana.

The Government, after liquor law enforcers raided establishments operated by George Lewis and George Anderson in Butte, Mont., in 1930, took away the furnishings and bars, brass rails and all.

The owners of the equipment protested when the Government said it did not intend to give the property back. They said only the confiscation of the liquor seized was lawful.

The Government replied that personal property seized in prohibition raids could be confiscated under the internal revenue laws. A lower federal court agreed with the Government but the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals agreed with the owners of the fixtures. It said the internal revenue laws in question applied only to places where liquor was manufactured.

PATENTS GRANTED TO PROVIDE JOBS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The patent office is giving priority to patents which give promise of resulting in more jobs at an early date, it was revealed Saturday in the annual report of Mr. T. E. Robertson, patent commissioner.

To have special attention given to a patent application an applicant must agree to expend a certain amount of capital in the manufacture of the article patented. Three months after the allowance of the application a report must be submitted to the patent office showing the amount expended in manufacture, the actual number of units made and the extent to which such manufacture has increased the employment of labor.

During the last fiscal year approximately 300 patent applications were granted priority in examination on this basis, Mr. Robertson reported.

Examination of patents last year was greatly accelerated by the addition of 100 employees in the patent office, according to the report. Together with reduction in the number of pending applications has gone a decrease in the time that applicants must await action on their patents, the average time having been reduced about three months. The total number of patent applications in arrears was reduced by 27,394 with 92,203 awaiting action.

VESSEL OWNER HELPS AGENTS SEIZE LIQUOR

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP) — The gasoline tanker Raritan Sun with 5000 cases of liquor was seized today and 60 men were arrested at Bushey's Dry Dock at the foot of Court Street, Brooklyn. Customs officials estimated the value of the liquor at $350,000 and the vessel, a 533-ton freighter, at $750,000.

Mr. Charles R. Innis, marine executive of the Sun Oil Company of Philadelphia, owners of the vessel, said the seizure of the Raritan Sun was made "as a result of coöperation between the Federal Government and the company."

Old Tappan House Washington Used As Headquarters Sought by Masons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAPPAN, N. Y., Nov. 23—On Sparkill, a babbling brook, stands an old residence of Dutch brick protected by a grove of ancient trees, where Washington made his headquarters during the Revolution and which the Masonic fraternity of New York State is trying to acquire.

The old house, which dates from 1700, is one of the most interesting landmarks of the revolutionary period. Washington occupied it in 1780 and 1783, when it belonged to a Mr. Derwint. The table on which the General regretfully signed the warrant for the execution of Major Andre as a spy is still in the house, and several other bits of furniture and fixtures have survived from the revolutionary period.

The wooden blinds which still hang from the windows on their original strap hinges are said to be the same that Washington ordered closed so that he might not see the gallows that was being erected for Major Andre's execution. It was recalled that the General sent Major Andre food from his own table.

Washington returned to the mansion after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, to arrange with General Sir Guy Carlton for final evacuation of New York by British troops, it was said.

The house, which is said to be in excellent condition, is still surrounded by five acres of ground. It is near a road which connects with the new George Washington Bridge and is less than an hour's ride from the hurry and din of Broadway. The property is now for sale and several offers have been made for it by persons who contemplated establishing a road house or tea shop, it was said.

Masonic officials are organizing a campaign to raise funds in every lodge in the State. They said they would turn the building into a national shrine and a Masonic memorial if the plan was successful.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mr. Thomas Lamont were said to be among the persons who are interested in preserving the property. It was said that $30,000 would be required to purchase it.

TRADE FAVORABLE IN CANARY ISLANDS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Canary Islands have this year earned their title of "Fortunate Isles," conferred upon them by the ancients, according to a report on economic conditions issued here on Nov. 5 by the Department of Overseas Trade.

The islands, the report declares, "in spite of declining markets all around them, continue to export all the fruit they can produce."

On the other hand, the islands have been unable to free themselves from the effects of the downward fluctuations of the Spanish peseta, which is their national currency. The report concludes that the Canary Islanders have "much more reason for gratitude than for complaint at their satisfactory condition in 1931."

To Handle China's Foreign Affairs

© Harris & Ewing

DR. WELLINGTON KOO
Experienced Statesman Who Has Been Named Foreign Minister at Nanking.

Reich Program Calls For Cuts In Many Lines

Ways Planned to Meet Level of World Prices Without Inflation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 23—Prices, wages, rents, gas and electricity rates, freight charges and interest must all be lowered, in the opinion of the Economic Advisory Board as outlined by the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, today.

The board was formed last month for the purpose of aiding the Chancellor in drawing up his great self-help program. The task came to an end at noon today when the Chancellor explained in his concluding speech how it is proposed to find ways and means to adjust the price level in Germany to world prices without resorting to inflation.

Special stress is placed on lowering prices kept at a high level by trusts. Wages, it says, must follow suit, but the system of wage agreements need not be abolished. In order to compensate the nation for lower income, municipal electrical and gas undertakings should lower charges and try to make up reduced earnings by increased consumption. Railways similarly are invited to introduce special tariffs for imported goods.

The Government is urged to try to persuade creditors to lower interest rates and encourage granting of new credits wherever necessary. The board also advocates publication of food prices in shop windows. The proposals constitute important backing for the Chancellor in drafting his program for the reconstruction of Germany's economic affairs. He is understood to be very anxious to get the scheme completed before the meeting at Basel next month to investigate Germany's ability to pay reparations.

Boston Looks Up As U. S. S. Akron Passes Over City

Boston looked up at the Akron today.

Thousands of persons in Boston and surrounding suburbs thronged streets and roof tops to peer into the blue haze of an Indian summer day as the giant naval dirigible hung over Boston's settled skyline like a silver cloud. It was the Akron's first flight over New England. Visibility was good and the lettering on her aluminum coated sides was easily read.

The Akron left Lakehurst, its home port, at 7:20 o'clock this morning and was not expected to make port until tomorrow, wind and weather permitting. Roaring up the long white highlands of the Jersey shore, the giant aircraft swung inland toward the distant Berkshires of western Massachusetts. Pittsfield, Greenfield and North Adams passed under the striding shadow of the Navy's great aircraft.

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, the Akron circled above Springfield. The weather was thick in that vicinity. Swinging at an angle of 90 degrees, it turned its blunt prow towards Pittsfield. Soaring down the valley of the Connecticut River, the Akron swung eastward toward the shores of Massachusetts Bay. At 1:30 o'clock, Worcester's excited citizens saw the ship, as it headed toward Boston. Somewhere in New England skies, the dirigible is expected to ride out the night.

QUEBEC AGAIN TRIED ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

MONTREAL, Nov. 23 (AP) — The woman suffrage clause again will be put before the Quebec Legislature this session, with Dr. Anatole Plante as sponsor, it was announced today.

Last year the bill was defeated 47 to 21.

FIRE POLICY LAW UPHELD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Minnesota statute requiring compulsory arbitration of fire insurance claims was sustained today by the United States Supreme Court.

LEAGUE STILL WAVERS ON PEACE PLAN

Dawes' Aloofness Believed Source of Weakness for Council

NO STRONG ACTION ON EASTERN ISSUE

Popular Indignation in China Reaching Serious Proportions

The Council of the League of Nations, refraining from bringing any immediate pressure to bear on the combatants in Manchuria, has decided to send a commission out to the Far East to investigate the situation.

The decision is regarded as being only the first step toward a solution of the dispute. Even so, it cannot be executed without difficulty, since China insists that any solution must first bring about withdrawal of the Japanese troops, while Japan demands that the commission extend its inquiries to the situation throughout all China.

Meanwhile the Chinese press shows itself little appeased by the prospective inquiry, popular indignation against what is considered the impotence of the League and at the apparent inaction of the Nanking Government becoming more and more serious.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 23—While the Council this morning perfected its plans for sending an investigating commission to Manchuria, it became increasingly evident that further action to speed retirement of the Japanese troops and reëstablish the validity of the Nine-Power treaty must be taken.

The Chinese themselves circulate from delegation headquarters to delegation headquarters, reflecting profound despair. They insist that unless the Council takes a stronger line than a mere investigating commission, China will be headed straight for chaos. If deserted by the League, they feel that the Nanking Government will make a desperate attempt at resistance to the Japanese, which will lead to defeat and complete overthrow of organized government in China.

Then they insist that Japan, and perhaps other powers, not excluding Russia, will intervene in a disgraceful and sanguinary conflict. The consequences for world civilization and return of prosperity would clearly be catastrophic.

A summary of American press comments of the last few days was circulated to key members. They showed that public opinion, with almost no exceptions, wishes a strong line taken to check Japan's disregard of the Nine-Power treaty, the Kellogg pact and the League Covenant. It is fervently hoped here in many quarters that with public opinion so weightily manifest, the American Government will give more forceful proof of its intention to assist the League in enforcing treaty obligations of both sides in Manchuria.

Although Washington's notes both to the League and the parties themselves have given complete satisfaction here, it is not denied that General Dawes's aloofness and apparently complete lack of sympathy with the League has definitely checked the Council.

In today's private meeting of the Council, without the disputants, the draft of the investigation commission plan was discussed. The Council members refused, however, to have the plan voted upon or presented to China as representing the united conclusion of the League's supreme body.

Instead, despite the adherence given to the plan at Saturday's public meeting, the Council insists that the plan is still regarded as a suggestion from M. Aristide Briand, acting president of the League Council, to the disputants. Several members, including Sir John Simon of Britain, Mr. Colban of Norway and Señor Salvador de Madariaga of Spain, declared that while the plan is unobjectionable on its own merits, it cannot be regarded as a complete solution of the conflict.

In particular Sir John Simon sought to draw a sharp dividing line between the investigation and the question of evacuation. He insisted that withdrawal of troops must not be made contingent upon the completion of the investigation and presentation of the report.

It was provisionally decided that the commission shall consist of three members, presumably one British and one French, under American chairmanship. It is suggested that the French member be a military man, the British a jurist and the American some distinguished man of affairs expert in Oriental questions. Two assessors, one Japanese and one Chinese, are to be adjoined to the commisison, without votes. The commission's mandate is to extend to all Sino-Japanese relations, thus permitting investigation in China proper, according to Japanese insistence, but not making a special point of this feature to arouse Chinese opposition.

While the Council deliberated upon the plan, telegrams were filed by Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese representative, quoting Japan's official news agency, Rengo, and the Reuter's agency that important Nipponese troops concentrations were taking place to meet alleged massing of Chinese troops. Reuter stated that

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SHIDEHARA SAYS CHINA TO BLAME FOR DIFFICULTY

Japan's Foreign Minister Cites Disregard of Manchurian Pacts

By BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA
Foreign Minister of Japan
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TOKYO, Nov. 22 — The whole difficulty in Manchuria originates from a long series of open disregard by China of treaties which are essential to the security of that region.

Its immediate cause is now well known to be the violent attack of Sept. 18 last made by Chinese troops on the South Manchuria Railway zone, under the protection of the Japanese Army.

We are all too apt to forget that between 1897 and 1904 China had allowed Russia to get Manchuria completely within her grasp. It was practically a Russian province. By the war of 1904-05 Japan wrested it from the control of the Tsar and handed Manchuria back to China, only stipulating the retention of the South Manchuria Railway and the right of military protection of that line, together with a lease of Kwantung.

All the time China was secretly an ally of Russia, and had this fact been known Japan would have had every justification for replacing Russia in Manchuria. In 1915 she did obtain some extension of her rights—in particular recognition of the right of her people to lease Manchurian land—and her civilizing efforts resulted in enormously increasing the prosperity and population of the country.

Then came the intense campaign by which all nations have suffered in China for the repudiation of the so-called "unequal" treaties; and this means the repudiation of Japanese treaties which had secured peace and order in Manchuria.

Outrage succeeded outrage and our Korean fellow subjects, for whose interests we feel especially responsible, were again and again attacked and were beginning to retaliate.

Such a situation could not last. Japan relied and relies on peaceful means for its settlement. Only her troops were not in the railway zone as ornaments. When the Chinese attacked the line they could not but perform the duty for which they were there; namely, to repel the attack and to prevent its repetition.

As soon as Manchuria is safe they will be withdrawn to the railway zone and the situation will again become normal. A Sino-Japanese commission (as was at first almost agreed upon) could have arranged this, but China preferred to decline all negotiations and to invoke the distant League. And so the matter for the present rests.

Accusations are reported to have been made in China that Japan is establishing "puppet governments" to subserve her own interests in Manchuria. The fact is that the former Chinese officials fled upon the approach of our forces and left the unfortunate country largely destitute of constituted authorities.

Some substitute had to be improvised and this was spontaneously done by the local population, of course with the countenance of our troops. If these popular attempts at self-determination should eventually prove inconsistent with arbitrary rule in the region of Manchuria, the fact might afford a speedy solution of present difficulties, but Japan regards it as entirely a matter for the Manchurian people themselves and is affording no encouragement or stimulus to such a development.

Did Japan wish to create a subservient government in Manchuria, the organization of these sporadic committees of public safety would be the least hopeful way to set about it. The recognition of one united and powerful group as rulers of Manchuria would be the only practical course.

Needless to say, she contemplates no such tortuous policy. But she cannot be blamed for keeping on foot some rudimentary civil organization. The proposition that the Japanese are instigating banditry scarcely needs refutation.

Paris Still Wavers On Peace Project
(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan's troops now exceed treaty limits by at least 2000. All these evidences increase the feeling that strong action must eventually be taken to end the menace to peace.

Dr. Sze epitomized his country's case in an additional memorandum to the Council this afternoon. He states: "In principle there can be no objection to a properly constituted commission in Manchuria. Indeed, it is a step which might well have been taken two months ago, had not Japan refused to entertain the suggestion. But inquiry, without at the same time providing for immediate cessation of hostilities and for withdrawal of the Japanese forces—such withdrawal to begin at once and proceed progressively to prompt completion—becomes a mere device to condone and perpetuate for a more or less indefinite period the unjustifiable occupation of China's territory by an aggressor, who has already virtually attained his unlawful objective while these discussions are going on."

News of Dr. Wellington Koo's appointment as Chinese Foreign Minister has increased his country's prestige and responsibility here, and is expected to have considerable influence in America. At the same time persistent reports of the likelihood of a national military government in Japan makes the Council expect a stiffening of the Japanese attitude, whether such a government comes into being or not.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Chinese Press Sees Small Hope of League Success in Intervention

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Nov. 23—While it is admitted that the League's Commission of Inquiry might ease the situation by ventilating the real facts in the Manchurian crisis, the decision falls far short of the Chinese expectations.

The League's ability to find a solution is viewed gloomily, especially in the press, which derides the League's standing, criticizes its powers and asks what is the use of accepting its offices if it is powerless to remedy the grievance.

The Sin Wan Pao recommends that the Government demand withdrawal of the Japanese troops, otherwise China will withdraw from the League.

Alongside dissatisfaction with the League's inaction is the growing dissatisfaction with the Nanking Government which is manifested in many ways. Failure of the military leaders, with huge armies, to prevent the seizure of Manchuria, and the Government's inability to negotiate a satisfactory settlement, even with the League's aid, is arousing great chagrin and disappointment among those who have watched the National Government's career with encouragement. Despite this announced intention of proceeding to the north to take charge of the situation President Chiang Kai-shek remains in Nanking, thereby arousing much scepticism as to his professions, although the difficulty of leaving the capital at this juncture is readily realized.

It is not believed that he will be able to do more than consult Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who, according to indications is likely to be made the scapegoat to bear the burden of the country's indignation.

Nanking is working feverishly to patch up its differences and to establish the much-talked-of united front. President Chiang is accepting Canton's terms, while a further effort to attain some degree of unity, however incongruous, is seen in the fourth Kuomintang Government Party congress, Nanking deciding to reinstate 300 expelled members and to reelect Marshals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan to their former seats on the central executive committee.

The Government is being further subjected to the fiery criticism of the students, who are incessant in their demand that the Government shall recover its lost territory by armed force. Seven thousand students met at Shanghai on Saturday demanding action and attacking Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, whose impeachment is being demanded in telegrams from all parts. During the the next day or two, Nanking is to be invaded by several thousand students from Shanghai and Hangchow, who will demand immediate military measures against Japan and ask the Government plainly to state its intentions. This intensified propaganda campaign has practically stopped all scholastic activities in the Shanghai district.

Chang's Army Massed At Chinchow Occupies Attention of Tokyo

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 23—The problem of how to dispose of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's concentrations around Chinchow is worrying Japan. Official sources are considering a suggestion that the League of Nations be asked to recommend that China withdraw these troops inside the Great Wall. Such an event seems unlikely, however, since Japan has already rejected proposals for withdrawals in regard to its troops. The fact remains that the Chinchow concentrations must be dispersed before peace and order can be restored in Manchuria under Japanese occupation and it seems inevitable that, if no other formula can be found, the Japanese will have to use their armies.

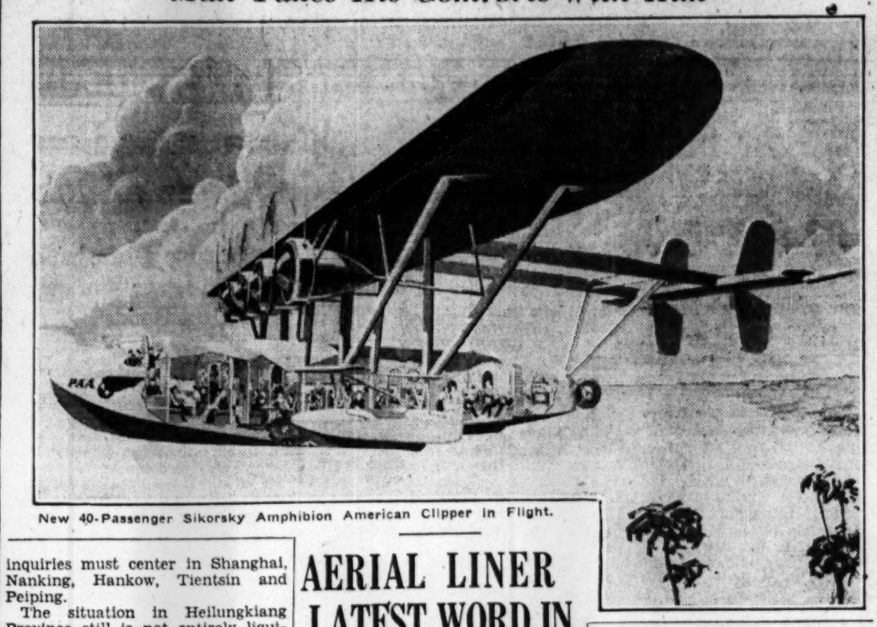
The Government today sent fresh instructions to Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese delegate, declaring that Japan cannot make a formal pledge for the suspension of hostilities or accept any time limit for withdrawal of its troops. The Government insists the League already has accepted fundamentally that the proposed commission of inquiry shall have as its scope all China, not merely Manchuria.

Japan insists the inquiry must cover China's ability and desire to obey treaties, also the question of general anti-foreignism in China. It is believed here the commission's inquiries must center in Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peiping.

The situation in Heilungkiang Province still is not entirely liquidated. The vernacular press understands Gen. Ma Chan-shan, with a considerable body of troops, has established headquarters at Hailun, north of Harbin, declaring Hailun the temporary Heilungkiang capital and appealing to the people to remain loyal to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

The Japanese appear hesitant to take additional military measures in this area because of Washington's irritating protests and also because of danger of further irritating Moscow. Despite denials it is known Mr. H. L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, sent a vigorous communication to Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Foreign Minister of Japan, after Tsitsihar had been occupied. Students of the situation feel little progress is being made in Paris, and that the possibility of any solution continues remote as long as President Chiang Kai-shek's Government continues to function in Nanking.

Man Takes His Comforts With Him



New 40-Passenger Sikorsky Amphibion American Clipper in Flight.

American Clipper Completes Flight

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, Nov. 23 (AP) (By Pan American radio to Miami)—The American Clipper, giant Pan American Airways amphibion, has successfully completed its maiden commercial voyage across the Caribbean from Miami, Fla., to Cristobal, Canal Zone, landing here at 5 p. m. yesterday.

Dropping its distinguished pilot, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, to attend to aviation business here, the big plane was flown over the last leg of its journey yesterday by Pilot Basil Rowe. Colonel Lindbergh will rejoin the aircraft on its return flight to Miami.

Colonel Lindbergh and the 17 passengers he flew here from Kingston, Jamaica, yesterday were accorded an enthusiastic welcome when they arrived. Dr. Enrico de la Rosa, secretary to the Governor at Barranquilla, led a welcoming committee composed of local officials and American Consular representatives.

AERIAL LINER LATEST WORD IN COMFORT IN AIR

Woman Interior Decorator Makes American Clipper a Thing of Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 23—Interior decorating by the pound is a new art which has developed with the growth of passenger transport aircraft. To provide beauty and comfort within the limits of a certain number of pounds requires the skill of an artist combined with the exactness of a mathematician.

In the American Clipper, which left Miami, piloted by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, to blaze a new air trail around the Caribbean Sea, comfort and artistry have been especially stressed. According to Mr. Igor Sikorsky, designer of the plane, comfort is a factor which he believes will encourage travel by air. In this new plane can be found all the comforts of Pullman compartment travel, its designer asserts.

To provide these comforts with an allowance of 1000 pounds was the problem successfully worked out by Mrs. Guy Murchie, who makes aircraft furnishings her hobby. Wall coverings, carpets, seats, cushions, lighting fixtures, window fixtures, draperies and galley equipment had to be planned to come within the allotted weight altogether.

Entering the lounge one finds a comfortable compartment with armchairs, upholstered in blue silk rep piped with orange, close to the windows on one side and a long luxurious sofa on the other.

Between the window seats is a metal tube table having a top of wood inlay which unfolds into a backgammon board. The walls of this section appear to be walnut paneling into which are set modernistic scenes worked out in inlay of woods of various hues.

Aft of the lounge is the steward's kitchen, with electric stove, ice box and dishes from which may be served food to tables placed in front of the seats.

Forward, the center or main portion on the ship is divided into six compartments, paneled in light colored wood. Changeable orange rep silk covers deep armchairs. Down-filled cushions are used throughout. Orange and blue changeable silk window shades have attractive ring pulls in an original bird design.

Aluminum magazine racks worked out in original symbolic pattern are another distinctive note. Small shaded electric lights are in the ceilings of each compartment, which are high, so that even a tall man can move around in comfort.

Next to the cockpit are the le luxe compartments which are curtained off from the main aisle by beige rep draperies. Walnut walls are again used here with upholstery of blue and gold striped silk. There is a couch in front of the windows here, otherwise aside from the privacy afforded by the draperies these sections differ little from the others.

Philadelphia Gains Two Big Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23 — With foundation work already in progress for the new $7,500,000 post office building at Market Street and Schuylkill Avenue here, directly opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad's $10,000,000 station, now under construction, Philadelphians can visualize the complete change into one of the beauty spots of the city.

The new station is expected to be in use some time next summer, and, if the present plans for the post office are carried through, the contract for the superstructure will be let at that time, also, the building being completed in the summer of 1933, according to the architects here.

Twenty-three acres of floor space will be provided in the new post office building, as compared to the 3½ acres of the present building. Railroad tracks will run under it, the mail cars being loaded and unloaded directly from the building. A landing space 390 by 300 feet, on the roof of the post office is included, though as yet, the plans for landing by mail planes have not been worked out.

Broderick Studies New Plan to Pay Bank's Depositors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Mr. Joseph A. Broderick, State Superintendent of Banks, has before him today a proposal by Mr. Samuel Untermyer for the liquidation of the assets of the closed Bank of United States which provides for payment in full of the $161,000,000 in deposits of the 410,000 depositors within three years. It was reported that Mr. Broderick has approved the plan in theory, but wished more time to consider the details.

The proposal was the third that Mr. Untermyer has made in behalf of a group of stockholders and depositors allied with the dress industry of New York, in which Mr. Max D. Steuer, special prosecutor in the case, has given his coöperation. Unlike previous plans, the new proposal does not contemplate opening a new bank.

The operation of the plan depends upon the raising by its sponsors of a minimum of $8,000,000, of which $5,000,000 would be contributed by the institution's stockholders and $3,000,000 by directors. Those subscribers would be released from civil liability. Those not subscribing would be named as defendants in suits to recover the assessment of $25 a share levied by Mr. Broderick in his effort to reimburse depositors.

Under the new plan 15 per cent would be paid on deposits at or before Christmas, 15 per cent within 90 days after Christmas, and a final 10 per cent within six months of the date of approval of the plan by the Supreme Court. Already 30 per cent has been paid by the banking department. For the remaining 30 per cent depositors would receive debentures of the liquidation corporation bearing 3 per cent interest, payable in installments as the assets were collected over a period of three years.

Airplane Hostess Seeks Pilot's Seat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETTERTON, Md., Nov. 23 — When Miss Beulah Unruh lived here several years ago, she always watched for airplanes flying between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Now she makes several hundred trips by air each year over the Chesapeake Bay territory as hostess aboard passenger airplanes of the Eastern Air Transport which fly over her former home and school. Miss Unruh joined the staff of hostesses on the transport lines soon after the service was started and has flown several thousand miles in the big 18-passenger airplanes.

To earn the cost of her flying lessons, she worked as a waitress in Baltimore, Washington and, later, near a Long Island airport. She won a private license and then qualified for a commercial license. Now she is working for a full transport license, which few women hold. She flies two days in succession and rests the third day when she does some private flying. One week each month she passes on the ground as airport hostess.

CHECK IN COST OF GOVERNMENT IN STATE URGED

Massachusetts and Its Subdivisions Advised to Revise Expenses

Massachusetts is advised to check the rising cost of government, both state and local, even if the problem may necessitate readjustments of existing laws relating to taxation and expenditure. The advice is contained in a statement made public today by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., of New York.

The board bases its recommendations on observations gained from a survey undertaken at the request of the Massachusetts Tax Association. The principal findings of the board relate to the expenditures of the state and local governments, their tax revenues, their indebtedness, the Massachusetts tax system and its administration, tax burdens, certain fiscal problems, possible adjustments in the revenue system, public school finance, and the control of local finance.

Both state and local expenditures in Massachusetts have increased substantially during the past 10 years, the survey reveals, and, although the rate of increase is lower than the average throughout the United States, the level maintained is high. The fact that Massachusetts is an urban rather than a rural state and that consequently municipal expenditures had already expanded prior to the last decade is responsible for the comparatively low rate of increase in expenditure.

Concerning the tax administration of Massachusetts, the report finds that the excise tax on business and manufacturing corporations, measured by corporate excess and net income, has been the cause of considerable administrative difficulty.

The board observes "that the principal difficulties are not attributable to any serious defect in the administrative procedure, and that the problem involves the use of corporate excess as a tax measure. The determination of corporate excess depends largely on judgment, and the fact that it is not possible for those who assess the tax to proceed in a uniform manner in all cases has militated against the administrative success of the tax."

Interest in the Massachusetts tax system centers around the income tax as a means of meeting the rising cost of government. "It is the belief of many," the survey report declares, "that in order to obtain a broader basis of taxation the present classified or limited income tax should be made general in character and that the income tax of the future should be justified on the basis of the ability theory."

Regarding the control of local expenditures, the report finds that, while there are certain constitutional and statutory restrictions on local governments as to the purposes of their expenditures, there are no effective limitations of the total amount of money that may be expended. The increase of local expenditures, the report concludes, raises the question whether some means of controlling the volume of such expenditures should not be devised.

AGENTS SEIZE BEER IN SOFT DRINK PLANT

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21 (AP)—A score of employees of the Baltimore Brewing Company were arrested yesterday by a band of prohibition agents who swooped down on the $400,000 plant while it was in full operation and took possession. The concern is licensed for the manufacture of cereal beverages and near beer.

The raid was led by Robert D. Ford, Deputy Prohibition Commissioner for the Maryland district. Mr. Ford ordered the seizure of 300 cases of alleged beer, which were in the shipping room. The deputy commissioner said preliminary analysis showed the beer contained between 3.85 and 4 per cent alcohol.

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DRY DEMOCRATS DECLARE RASKOB UP TO OLD GAME

So-Called Referendum, They Say, Is Attempt to Force an Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 — Dry leaders of the Democratic Party here were almost unanimous today in declaring that the so-called Raskob referendum, ostensibly designed to determine the party's attitude on the prohibition question, is not a referendum at all, but simply a new effort of the militant wet group in the party to force modification to the forefront of the 1932 presidential election over all dry objections.

Open opposition in the party's dry circles followed announcement that Mr. John J. Raskob, ardent wet and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had sent a return, self-addressed letter with questionnaire to some 90,000 contributors to the 1928 Democratic campaign fund, asking them whether they did not think the party should take a bold stand on the wet-dry question, and whether they did not feel prohibition transcended all economic issues in the coming presidential election.

The drys here do not take the questionnaire seriously, so far as the result in wet or dry votes is concerned. They do take it seriously, however, in so far as it reveals what they say is the continued purpose of Mr. Raskob to force modification to the forefront.

The present questionnaire, it is pointed out, is sent to the 90,000 most ardent advocates of the candidacy of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, on a wet ticket, in 1928. A list of these contributors shows they came overwhelmingly from big, wet eastern states. Under such circumstances, the result of the ballot is felt to be a foregone conclusion.

The point, however, is that Mr. Raskob raised the same question at the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Washington last March and precipitated a controversy within the party as the result. A break occurred between Mr. Smith and his vice-presidential running mate in 1928, Senator Joseph T. Robinson. Mr. Smith sided with Mr. Raskob and Senator Robinson assailed him on behalf of a group of dry southern senators and governors.

Some political leaders expressed belief at the time that after this Mr. Raskob would drop his proposal on the ground that it would be certain to divide his party on the eve of the election. The new program tends to show that he will not. Furthermore, it casts a flood of light on what is going on behind the scenes in recent conversations between the militantly wet element in the party, backed by Messrs. Raskob and Smith, and the group led by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York which—while wet—would prefer not to make prohibition a dominant issue. Messrs. Smith and Roosevelt just held political conversations in New York but were silent on the outcome, and no evidence was forthcoming that the rift between the two had been closed.

Mr. Raskob's latest step is expected to stir up a hornets' nest, but for at least two reasons to achieve no practical result. First, the drys will almost certainly not accept as decisive, an appeal made under such auspices to the opinion of the group which contributed funds to Governor Smith's wet candidacy.

Second, the contributors to the Smith fund came primarily from the big wet states of the East; yet if any attempt is made eventually to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, the vote of the smallest state would be just as effective as the vote of the largest in blocking such a move. The votes of only 17 small states from the South and West can block the repeal move. On the other hand, the wet groups in the capital hailed the proposal with delight.

RAIL TOWN PROTESTS SUDDEN STOP OF WORK

ROTTERDAM JUNCTION, N. Y., Nov. 23 (AP)—This Mohawk Valley village which has grown up about a railroad yard, Saturday addressed a plea to the Boston & Maine Railroad to rescind recent orders which have taken away its only means of livelihood.

In a mass meeting residents protested the transfer on four days' notice last week of all swtching operations to the yards at Mechanicville, 20 miles away. The resolution pointed out that the withdrawal of 60 families will cause heavy real estate losses to 40 home owners. Employees, it is stated, were encouraged to build houses, but "were not consulted by the company" before the change came.

Job Insurance Has No Tenable Basis, Loree Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—There can be no such thing as unemployment insurance, because no actuarial basis for the administration of unemployment reserves can be worked out, according to Mr. Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, who testified before the Joint Legislative Committee on Unemployment at its hearing yesterday.

"The relation between capital, management and labor in industry," Mr. Loree said, "is an entirely voluntary one. If you charge the companies with the duty of maintaining the men in bad times, then you should charge the men with the duty of staying with the companies in good times, and then you set up a condition of involuntary servitude."

Mr. Loree's testimony was at variance with all the other witnesses before the committee. They favored unemployment insurance, although some called it "unemployment indemnity" and others "unemployment reserves." Some advocated provision for such payments under state legislation, while others declared that it should be left entirely to industry acting on its own initiative.

Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, urged that legislation be passed to enable the cities to build houses for working people which would be rented at cost. Something like this was needed to take up "the slack" as the war did in 1914, and the automobile industry after the depression of 1921, he said. Provision of adequate housing for the poor would accomplish this, he declared.

Others who spoke in favor of unemployment insurance were Mr. Morris Hilquit, Socialist leader; Mr. Paul U. Kellogg, editor of The Survey, and Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary for the American Association for Labor Legislation. Mr. Henry D. Sayer, formerly state industrial commissioner, asked that private employment agencies be regulated.

Suffrage Leaders Honored at Albany

ALBANY, New York, Nov. 23 (AP)—The names of pioneer suffrage workers, who for years battled to win recognition from New York State legislators, Saturday took their place on the walls of the Capitol in a space the State had set apart in their honor.

A memorial tablet was unveiled in a corridor of the Capitol by the League-of Women Voters. Places of honor on the tablet were given to Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who were among the original champions of equal suffrage, and Carrie Chapman Catt, a leader in the final victorious fight.

The unveiling was the conclusion of the league's convention.

LOUIS LOUCHEUR HAS PASSED ON

PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP)—M. Louis Loucheur, former Cabinet Minister in a succession of French Governments, passed on today.

He was Minister of Munitions during the World War and a member of the French delegation to the Versailles peace conference in 1919. Later he was successively Minister of Devastated Regions, Minister of Commerce, Minister of Finance and Minister of National Economy. He represented France at Geneva several times.

McCUSKEY HEADS COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCKHANNON, W. Va., Nov. 23—Dr Roy E. McCuskey, formerly of Parkersburg, was inaugurated president of West Virginia Wesleyan College on Saturday to succeed Dr. Homer E. Wark, resigned, who resumed a pastorate in the Methodist Church at Clarksburg, W. Va.

First of Her Race So Honored

Acme-P. & A.

MISS THELMA HOR
President of the Loyal League, the Student Governing Body of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn.

Girls High School Puts Chinese Girl In High Position

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 — Miss Thelma Hor, the first girl of Chinese parentage ever elected to the highest student position at Girls' High School in Brooklyn, hopes to become a teacher of mathematics and is already interested in social service work. Miss Hor was elected president of the Loyal League, the student governing body, last term, and took up the office this fall.

Miss Hor has a long record of high scholastic standing, both in the high school and the junior high. But in addition to her school work, she finds time to teach English to a class of Chinese adults on Sunday afternoons and she helps her aunt bring up the four younger children—two sisters and two brothers. She does not care for motion pictures, and her time on Saturdays is divided chiefly between home duties and school work.

At home all the family speak Chinese, but Miss Hor speaks English without a trace of accent. She does not care for sports, although she swims a little. Her other subjects this term are English, history, French and economics. She would like to study art, but her program is too crowded. She expects to graduate from high school in January.

Miss Hor is a member of the Arista, a school society to which students are elected on qualifications of service, character and scholarship, and she was vice-president of the Honor League, a similar organization in the junior high school.

UNIFORM COTTON CUT FAVORED BY BARUCH

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 23 (AP)—Uniform cotton acreage reduction by the southern states through "community control" was urged yesterday by Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier, as an emergency expedient to bring relief from low cotton prices.

Mr. Baruch, a native of South Carolina, came to Columbia to discuss the cotton price situation with Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood and United States Senator Ellison D. Smith (D.) before they left for the Jackson (Miss.) Governors' conference this week on the cotton situation.

DEMOCRATIC TAX PLANS INCLUDE ISSUE OF BONDS

Robinson Says Program Will Not Prove to Be Burden to Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Assurance that new tax legislation which a Democratic majority in the House will draw up this winter will not prove a burden to business, was given yesterday by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, minority leader of the Senate.

In a statement considered a rough outline of the Democratic tax program Senator Robinson declared that any tax increases should be imposed "with due regard to the principle that the best way to secure laborers in their employment is to promote confidence by rejecting measures likely to discourage investments in productive enterprise."

Instead of putting the entire burden of meeting the deficit on new taxes he recommended a bond issue to cover the balance between the needs of the Treasury and the amount which safe taxation can provide.

Senator Robinson made his statement on taxes following his return to the capital Saturday. It was the most definite pronouncement which any Democratic leader here has made on the subject. It was calculated to dispel apprehension that the Democratic tax program would seek to meet the entire deficit by a levy only on big business and large incomes. He also said he had no objection to a selective sales tax which would fall only on luxury commodities. He was firmly opposed, however, to a general sales tax.

"It is generally understood," the statement read, "that there is a limit to the rate which may be imposed without discouraging investment and production.

With regard to a bond issue "sufficient in amount to cover that part of the deficit which is not overcome by increased revenues," Senator Robinson said:

"Such an issue should be supported by provisions of law that would make the securities attractive. Interest rates are comparatively low. It is, therefore, an opportune time to sell government bonds, provided, of course, there are proper limitations as to amounts and assurance of prompt redemption.

"In my humble opinion," Senator Robinson said in conclusion, "taxes should not be levied for the purpose of distributing wealth or reducing fortunes but solely with the view of obtaining revenue. Taxation on any other principle approaches confiscation."

Grandis Rush Off To New York After Rest in Baltimore

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BALTIMORE, Nov. 23—A whirlpool of social functions reached out today to drag Signor Dino Grandi, Italy's Foreign Minister, and Signora Grandi to New York from a weekend of quiet and relaxation at the Baltimore estate of Mr. John W. Garrett, Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Garrett.

Another "Grandi special" was on the rails to hustle the foreign visitor to America's largest city for a five-day celebration to bring to a close his visit to the United States for conversations with President Hoover at the White House.

His calendar until Friday includes speaking, dining, meeting prominent people and "seeing America" as represented by New York. The trip scheduled today will be his fifth train ride in America with a total mileage of 826 miles, making him one of the fastest traveling state guests in recent years. He has been in the country seven days. After the arduous session at Washington, during which Signor Grandi and President Hoover discussed weighty problems, an invitation was extended to the visitors by Mr. and Mrs. Garrett to come to Baltimore and relax.

Formalities were dropped as soon as the party reached the Garrett estate. In the words of the distinguished guest it was "no business; that is over." A few friends were admitted, but for the greater part of the time Signor Grandi lounged in the library of the estate or walked in the gardens. Yesterday the visitors attended church services.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS TO SURVEY SHIPPING

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—The council of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, yesterday, authorized its president to appoint a committee to conduct an engineering investigation of every phase of the shipping and shipbuilding situation.

The council decided to make this survey, it was pointed out, because of the far-reaching effect resulting from the maintaining of a large shipping fleet.

KLEIN FAVORS ADVERTISING TO 'DIG UP' TRADE

Profit Is There, He Declares, Only Harder to Get Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Profits in industry these days, like genius, "are a matter of perspiration rather than inspiration," Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, declared last night on a nation-wide radio address on "Beating the Slump."

The business is right there, Dr. Klein asserted, only "we have to dig deeper and harder to get it out." The basis for overcoming present conditions in industry, the Secretary indicated, lies in advertising; advertising coupled with better values. Other factors leading up to a sure way of beating the slump, the Commerce Department official pointed out, are well-planned publicity, better training of personnel, and courageous exploitation of new products, new devices to meet the swiftly changing demands of consumers."

Figuratively speaking, Dr. Klein toured the so-called "hard-hit" middle West for instances of greater activity in various manufacturing enterprises. He told of a hosiery mill, running full force with more than 1000 employees, whose wages are at the 1929 rates; a tire company that has been operating full force, with a double shift, for many months, and a woodworking plant running until 9 p. m. or later in order to produce what its sales force has sold.

These are not hand-picked instances, Dr. Klein declared. When the Department of Commerce made inquiries throughout the United States to find out what kind of manufacturers have been holding their own in recent months and the part of the country in which they are located, "it turned out that many manufacturers of all sorts of products, in every part of the country, found that their business today was on a better basis than it had been before the 1929 boom."

The need for diversification of output in slack times was also emphasized. Dr. Klein told of a piano manufacturer who found decreased demand for his instruments. "If nature had been allowed to take its course," observed the Secretary, "many skilled cabinetmakers who have been in that firm's employ for years would have been thrown out of work or put on jobs where their specialized training would have been completely wasted." Realizing that people were buying other things than pianos, the manufacturer put his cabinetmakers to work on another line—motor boats.

"This matter of making employees real partners in a business," he said "by giving them a chance to interest themselves in other matters than the particular job for which they were hired, seems to be uniformly successful."

Rural Women Rise to Power At Stock Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23—"Official delegates to the American Royal Stock Show." Under that heading nearly 600 women registered at the women's headquarters during the show held in Kansas City Nov. 14-21.

The women came not as an auxiliary, not as a subdivision, but as a part of the Royal Show, and they entered into the activities of the exhibition of the national show in an official way for the first time. Now they are bona fide members of the show and did not come merely because their husbands also planned to attend.

The farmer's wife and his daughter, who have a large part in the success of any venture in farming this year had a definite place in the American Royal. The poultry show was largely a woman's show.

These official delegates were the presidents and secretaries of the farm women's clubs which are organized through Missouri and Kansas.

The program for the farm women, which was a part of the Royal, was organized by Mrs. Hallie Barrow of Clarksdale, Mo., a farm woman who has a herd of registered Jersey cattle and finds time to write for numerous farm publications. She was assisted by Miss Amy Kelly, extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Miss Essie Heyle of the Missouri State College of Agriculture.

WINSHIP'S

All this Week

Advance Selling of Christmas GIFTS of Winship QUALITY at Special Savings!

Winship Morocco bag $3
Imported lambskin gloves $3
Winship silk umbrellas, $4.50

Other Winship bags, $3 to $25; gloves, $1.95 to $7.50

famous "Migrator"

Solid Leather HAT BOX with Curtain $18

Other Migrators, including "Featherlite," $7.95 to $85

Fitted Overnight Case $19.50

Rich stone-effect fittings; grain cowhide case. Others, $12.50 to $150.

Winship Gladstone $19.50

English Russet leather; others, $12.50 to $29 to $75

—and dozens of other savings in gifts of lasting quality

WINSHIP
71 Summer St., 372 Boylston St.
BOSTON

Do You Know

That birthday messages, invitations, congratulations, and acknowledgements are much more personal when you telephone them?

Isn't there some friend to whom you've owed a letter for months, who would appreciate a telephone call this evening?

Between 7 and 8:30 P.M., a quarter will take you twenty-five miles; forty cents, 64 miles; sixty cents, 104 miles, for a three-minute number call.

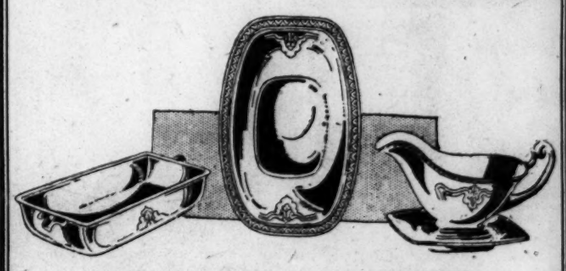
"Louis XIV"---Fine Silver Plate at Half Price

and—remember—silver is going up!

These are not miscellaneous pieces. They were specially picked for usefulness—at Thanksgiving, Christmas, parties, or to add to the art of pleasant everyday living . . .

The pattern is rich and charming . . . the quality is superb—we've carried it (in other patterns) for years. You'll recognize the maker's initials—for they're famous!

	Normal Price	Sale Price
Meat Platters 16-inch	$20	$10.00
Meat Platters 18-inch	25	12.50
Meat Platters 20-inch	35	17.50
Double Vegetable Dishes	25	12.50
Gravy Boats and Trays	28	14.00
Bread Trays	15	7.50
Oblong Trays 10-inch	14	7.00
Oblong Trays 12-inch	18	9.00
Oblong Trays 18-inch with handles	50	25.00



SILVER COURT, STREET FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

California Fruits
Gift Packages
Write for Illustrated Folder and Price List
ROFF PACKING COMPANY
P. O. Box 576 Fresno, California

TURKEY STUFFING has finer flavor seasoned with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

TUESDAY
2:30 TO 4:00 P.M.

Join us at THE FRIENDLY COOKING SCHOOL
39 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON
(Second floor)

"Breakfast is Served"
Coffee, hot breads, eggs, in variety

Featuring electric percolators, electric waffle irons, electric egg cookers and electric toasters

This program will be preceded by a half-hour Radio Broadcast direct from the stage

Recipes furnished free
No admission charge

The Thursday School and Broadcast will be omitted this week because of the holiday

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

BENSDORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA

THIS imported cocoa goes twice as far as ordinary cocoa—(2 cups instead of one). The same high quality and rich chocolate flavor—in the can with the yellow wrapper.

AT THE NEW MUCH LOWER PRICE

HAVE YOUR GROCER INCLUDE A CAN IN THE THANKSGIVING BASKET

Send to Us for Free Sample and Recipe Booklet

Stephen L. Bartlett Co.
Dept. J, 68 India Street, Boston

ON EXHIBITION

SUNDAY, NOV. 29, from 2 to 5 p. m. and CONTINUING DAILY until SALE, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. at

NATIONAL ART GALLERIES INC.
AUCTIONEERS and APPRAISERS
HOTEL PLAZA
Rose Room, 5th Ave. at 58th St.
NEW YORK

Unrestricted Public Sale

THURS., FRI. & SAT. Dec. 3, 4, 5 at 2:15 P.M.

XVII and XVIII CENTURY AMERICAN FURNITURE & CONTEMPORARY DECORATIONS

Comprising the Collection Exhibited during the summer at

KING HOOPER MANSION
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Including Specimens from the HYMAN KAUFMAN Collection (Boston) and the SILVER of HERBERT LAWTON (Boston).

IN ADDITION to the regular display, a three-room apartment in the Plaza Hotel is devoted to a special showing of fine examples from the King Hooper Collection, together with rare old silver, quaint hooked rugs, and other accessories of past centuries.

FREDERICK A. CHAPMAN
Auctioneer
CATALOGUES TWO DOLLARS

GUARD the teeth that shape your child's face

Around six years of age, a child cuts his most important teeth—the four six-year molars. These molars affect the shape of his face, and the arrangement and alignment of his permanent teeth.

Take good care of those priceless six-year molars. You couldn't use a better dentifrice than Squibb Dental Cream. It cleanses beautifully—and so safely. Contains no grit, no astringent, nothing injurious. Further, Squibb Dental Cream is so pleasant and refreshing that your child will *really want* to use it night and morning.

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

HYDE PROGRAM ON USE OF LAND WIDE IN SCOPE

Chicago Meeting Lays Out Broad National Policy on Public Domain

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 23—The basis of a broad national land use policy, to correct the economic consequences of federal and state practices of getting public lands into private ownership as rapidly as possible with little regard given to the uses to which the land was best suited or the demand for its products, was laid in Chicago on Nov. 21.

If the policy which was outlined here is supported by federal and state legislation as its sponsors recommend, reclamation projects which would bring more land into use would be halted, homesteading will be checked, and large quantities of nonprofitable farm land will be taken out of production through public acquisition.

Revenue system, it is shown, must be revised so that taxes will be levied on income rather than on land values, one advantage of this being that the farmer would not feel that he must cultivate all of his land merely because he is paying taxes on it, and another that the tax burden will be more evenly distributed.

The recommendations, nearly a score in number, are the outcome of the three-day conference of more than 300 persons interested in the problems of agriculture, called by Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

The conference marked a distinct forward step in the solution of a problem of national importance, Mr. Hyde said, and considering the wide range of interests represented, was singularly free from differences which might handicap the outcome of its efforts. "What differences exist," he said, "can surely be resolved by taking the national viewpoint, for we can no longer look at agriculture from any other but a national aspect."

Recommendations of the conference, briefly summarized, are that federal reclamation be restricted to finishing and rehabilitating projects already under way and that no new projects be undertaken until justified by agricultural conditions; that land development enterprises be licensed and regulated; that homestead acts in the future be so administered that only those lands capable of providing a decent living be released to the public and that submarginal lands be withdrawn and added to the public range; that the state income tax be adopted wherever possible, total local and state expenditures be reduced through consolidation of local governments and that state and federal tax systems be coördinated; that lands in the public ranges of the public domain be administered by federal officials in connection with the federal forests, and that lands for watershed protection be federally administered.

The Federal Government, the conference recommended, should take the lead in unifying state and federal programs for handling tax delinquent land and in defining methods to regulate public land acquisition.

Chicago Swedes Honor Inventor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 23—Commemorating the service rendered to the United States in the Civil War by the Swedish - American inventor, John Ericsson, who designed the iron-clad Monitor, a group of Chicagoans of Swedish descent has given the city a fountain executed by the Swedish sculptor Mr. Carl Milles.

Known as the "Fountain of the Tritons," the memorial is located in the McKinlock Court at the rear of the Art Institute of Chicago. Its dedication was attended by ceremonies participated in by members of the Swedish colony and Scandinavian folksongs were sung by the Swedish Glee Club.

The Triton figures are four in number and are set in the center of a rectangular pool 34 by 46 feet. It was declared at the institute that "in these primitive and yet graceful bronze figures, Mr. Milles has carried out the legend to a happy culmination."

Hotels Complete $15,000,000 Florida Merger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 23—A three-fold project embracing $15,000,000 worth of recreational facilities in Greater Miami, is to be expanded rapidly from now on as a move in developing Miami and Florida as a year-round resort.

The new developments result from the recent purchase of the Miami Biltmore Hotel and Country Club in Coral Gables by Mr. Henry L. Doherty, New York capitalist, who announced at the time of his purchase his intention of making the hotel and club, with its 36-hole golf course, one of the greatest summer as well as winter resorts in the country. Already a $50,000 renovation program is under way at the Biltmore.

Mr. Doherty has also purchased an interest in the leading ocean front hotel at Miami Beach, the Roney Plaza, built and operated by Mr. N. B. T. Roney, prominent developer of Miami Beach. Mr. Roney has just returned from a conference with Mr. Doherty in New York.

Mr. Roney is to become president of three companies. One company will operate the Roney Plaza Hotel at Miami Beach. One will carry on activities at the Miami Biltmore in Coral Gables. The third will control the Biltmore Country Club, the Roney Cabana Sun Club and the Key Largo Anglers' Club.

The three clubs in this pact will be merged in an organization known as the Florida Year-Round Clubs. Starting this winter with a membership from all over the country, they will operate 12 months of the year.

The three companies will be separate, although under the same executive heads. The clubs and both hotels will cooperate this winter, opening at an early date.

Eventually one or both will remain open all summer. Four aerocars will operate between the two hotels.

RESUBMISSION PLAN RESISTED BY W.C.T.U.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will fight attempts at resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Word is being sent to all W. C. T. U. members," headquarters announced today, "to match wet argument for resubmission with a strong dry demand for congressional support of the Eighteenth Amendment. Why help start a wave of wet propaganda with its vicious accompaniment of advice to disobey the law?"

WINE BRICK FIRM PAYS $700 FINE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Ukiah Grape Products Company, Inc., of New York, dropped its appeal yesterday from conviction on a charge of violating the national prohibition law in the sale of grape concentrate and paid a fine of $700.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Marjorie Feakins, Glencoe, Ill.
Willa Feakins, Glencoe, Ill.
Philip B. Sobel, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Leonore Sobel, Woodemre, L. I., N. Y.
Abraham Sobel, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
P. L. Esternaux, New York, N. Y.

SUNDAY

Maude McGraw, New York, N. Y.
Claudia Knorr, New York, N. Y.
Sara R. Hersey, Winchester, Mass.
William Mendoza, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Allen R. Koehler, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. C. Byron Sloane, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Willard VanDoren, Santa Cruz, Calif.
Willard VanDoren, Santa Cruz, Calif.
George A. Kellogg, Seattle, Wash.
Miss Jean VanDrew, New York, N. Y.

Women Take Up New Callings Successfully as Trade Shifts

Survey of New York Business and Professional Groups Reveals Versatility—Many Care for Dependents—Fill Several Posts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The New York business and professional woman is doing nicely, according to a survey which has just been made of the 4000 members of the American Woman's Association.

The facts revealed are of more than ordinary interest since this is the first time that a group of only highly trained women in the upper levels of business and professional activities has submitted itself to such an investigation. Here is a group with a median salary of $3030, half of whom have some investments in addition to earnings. Nearly 30 per cent are college graduates and 11.5 per cent have post-graduate degrees.

Replies by 2000 of the members have been turned in showing unemployment for 6.5 per cent and serious reductions in earnings for 25 per cent of those employed. That is the dark side of the door. But on the other side is a cheering view indeed of women trained for one type of occupation taking what they can get in the way of employment and finding happiness in the doing.

Indeed one office manager who has turned gardener says she likes it far better than her previous work. An art director is acting as governess for a family of children. A concert singer is doing five different things, representing a fur house, tutoring in Spanish and French, acting as impresario for a composer, tutoring an actress in a foreign accent for a part to be played, and helping a child with her vocal practice.

Combines Several Positions

A former stylist in a department store has worked for other stores to observe sales technique, has acted as reception clerk for a woman's organization, and five evenings a week from 6 to 9 o'clock is floor clerk in a hotel.

Some of the women have achieved success beyond anything they have had before. For instance an office manager, who came back from her summer's vacation to find that she had no position, took a course in tea-room management which always had attracted her, was employed before she finished the course and now has a one-third partnership in an expanding group of tea-rooms owned by her employer. Another business woman under similar circumstances took a number of temporary positions, selling real estate or whatever else she could find, and now has a position with an organization which pays her more than her original salary.

While women in highly specialized positions are finding it difficult to get employment of the sort they want, so that concert singers are acting as housekeepers and a silk tester as a bookkeeper and magazine editor as a governess, there is the pleasant knowledge that among the unemployed there are only 1.5 per cent of the school-teachers, only 1.2 per cent of the government workers, and only 4.2 per cent of those in endowed organizations.

Likewise there is a tendency for unemployment risk to decrease in proportion to education. Exceptional ability is of greater value than a sheepskin, but nevertheless those with more than high school education are largely represented in the employed group.

Many Have Dependents

Two further facts from the survey are decidedly heartening. So far as this special group is concerned women are not being discriminated against on either of the two prejudicial grounds of age and marriage. Among the unemployed members only 3.5 per cent are between 41 and 45, whereas 11 per cent are under 25. Nor were married women found to be unemployed in any greater degree than unmarried.

The general illusion that the economically independent American woman has "nobody but herself to think of" is dispelled by the discovery that 40 per cent of these women have from one to three dependents. Interestingly enough the responsibility for others was found to be greater among the women with the highest salaries, proving what some of these women themselves have said that the need to earn money for others acts as a prod to greater efforts and thereby is a determining factor in their financial success.

Those who have been working on the study have constructive recommendations for improving the situation of trained and experienced women out of work. They recommend first, a well-organized clearing house to prevent waste of effort and to obtain the right person for every possible opening; second, the use of this superior type of unemployed woman for emergency relief work by state and city committees; third, the spread of sound vocational information among colleges and schools throughout the country.

The study itself, these recommendations, and other plans for helping trained women in periods of economic crisis will be discussed by economic and educational leaders in a two-day conference on Nov. 27 and 28.

GAS SAVING SOUGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Less expensive gas, brought into North Carolina through a network of natural-gas lines within the next five years, was forecast by Mr. H. J. Bryson, geologist for the State Department of Conservation and Development at Raleigh.

Such development, Mr. Bryson said, would involve expenditures aggregating between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. The states from which he expects natural gas to be piped into North Carolina include Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana. The price of artifical gas in Raleigh is many times higher than the rates anticipated on natural gas.

New York Society Makes Its Second Gift in 127 Years

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP) — For the second time in its 127-year history, the New York Historical Society presented its gold medal last night, the award going to Dr. Wilberforce Eames, historian, librarian and bibliographer. A large portrait of Dr. Eames, painted for the society by Mr. Dewitt M. Lockman, also was unveiled.

The medal, designed by Mr. Sherry E. Fry, was presented in recognition of Dr. Eames's devotion to the interests of all research work in the field of American historical literature.

The only person previously so honored was Mr. I. N. Phelps Stokes, architect and art connoisseur, for his history of Manhattan Island grouped around engraved views of the island.

One of Dr. Eames's achievements was his editing of Mr. Joseph Sabin's dictionary of books relating to America. Mr. Sabin, a Nassau Street book-seller and authority on books, passed on in the late 70's.

ARGENTINE BUSINESS GAINS

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mr. Robert Woods Bliss, United States Ambassador in the Argentine, arrived today for a short stay in this country and expressed the opinion that Argentine business is definitely on the upturn.

COTTON CREDIT GIVEN IMPETUS BY FARM BOARD

Ready to Extend Loans on 2,000,000 Bales Held by Coöperatives

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The Federal Farm Board announced today it was ready to extend loans on 2,000,000 more bales of cotton held by the American Cotton Coöperative Association, and to authorize the Cotton Stabilization Corporation to continue to hold its 1,300,000 bales. Southern bankers are already pledged to finance the holding off the market of 3,100,000 bales of 1931 cotton.

Thus at least 6,400,000 bales will be kept off the markets until July 1 or until the price on the New York exchange reaches 12½ cents a pound. It is possible that through additional pledges from southern bankers this total may be brought up to 7,000,000 bales.

This is more than one-fourth of this year's crop plus the carry-over on Aug. 1. Despite this effort the supply of American-grown cotton exceeds the probably consumption for the year by 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 bales, and, barring an unforeseen change in the economic situation, little hope is held here that cotton prices will reach the 12½-cent limit set in the agreement with the southern bankers.

The agreement consummated today was negotiated at New Orleans on Oct. 12. It was agreed that if the banking groups of the South would undertake to finance the holding of not fewer than 3,500,000 bales, the Farm Board would agree to extend the obligations of the Cotton Cooperative Association and the Stabilization Corporation.

Although the bankers have failed up to this time to meet the minimum quota on which the agreement was based, the Farm Board decided to waive that requirement and to perform its part of the agreement on the basis of the banking pledges received.

Medal Presented Woman Who Built Mountain School

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The Town Hall Club's 1931 gold medal for "accomplishment of lasting merit" was presented to Miss Martha McChesney Berry, founder of the Berry School for Mountain Children in Georgia, at a dinner of the club Thursday night. The medal, which was awarded last May, was presented by Mr. Francis H. Sisson, president of the club.

Mrs. John Henry Hammond, president of the Association of Berry Pilgrims, an organization for the support of the school, and the Rev. Dr. Robert E. Speer, who were the chief speakers, traced the development of the school from its foundation in an old log cabin in 1902. It now has a student body of about 1000.

Miss Berry, responding to the presentation, said the aim of the school had been to teach boys and girls to work and to love to work. She accepted the medal not for herself, she said, but "for the 10,000 boys and girls who made the school what it is." Miss Berry's name will be inscribed on a plaque in the club.

Farm Board Head Denies Improper Profit by Millers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—No improper profits were made, said the Farm Board today, by millers who purchased more than 9,000,000 bushels of the board's stabilization wheat last winter.

A lengthy defense of the operations was issued by Mr. James C. Stone, chairman, in answer to an attack by Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma, who charged one firm made $600,000 by the arrangement.

The defending statement originated with the Grain Stabilization Corporation which handled the deals. It explained that at the time of the transactions American prices had been stabilized 15 to 30 cents above world marks, closing world flour markets to American millers. These were then allowed to purchase the wheat for cash at current domestic prices with an agreement to return an equal amount of the cheaper new crop, receiving a refund on the original purchase price.

Only 1,916,021 bushels were so returned, the stabilization corporation itself purchasing the difference at new prices and making a refund to the millers. The corporation contended the millers were forced to hedge sales to protect themselves but in many cases failed to do so. A profit, however, was claimed by the board itself in a saving of $195,000 in storage charges through disposing of its old supply.

MEXICO JOINS RAIL-SHIP LINES

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21 (By U. P.)—The National Railways of Mexico is to assume the management of the National Steamship Lines in order to secure better operation, the Finance Department announced yesterday.

NEW YORK CITY

Thanksgiving Special — November 26

2 dozen Fresh Choice Cut Roses (your selection)
18-inch long stem with large bunch of
Pompon Chrysanthemums
Attractively Boxed, $3.50

EVANS ART IN FLOWERS

509 Lexington Ave. at 48th St. Tel. Eldorado 5-1820

A Prized POSSESSION for Students

When open: Holds your three books firmly for study anywhere.

When closed: Books are compactly held and conveniently carried.

A beautiful book holder of fine quality. Instantly opened or closed. Accommodates lesson markers. Contains pencil and marking surface for references. Has outside roomy change purse and inside compartment for notes and other papers. Made of black morocco leather matching the quality and grain of Bible and textbook. Leather lined. Ideal for travel and an article of convenience anywhere. A cherished gift for years of service.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
$6.50
Attractively boxed

Inquire locally for C-21 or send check to
HARRISON UTILITY COMPANY, PELHAM, N. Y.

WE WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF YOU ASK FOR

"MIGHTY GOOD"—Combination Cheese and Peanut Butter
"JUS T NUF"—Salted Cracker and Peanut Butter
"YU LI KEM"—Graham Cracker and Peanut Butter
ALSO
"KAKE O FIGS"—A Delightful Fig Sandwich in Packages

Price Wilhoite Spec. Co., Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VAN DYK's New Low THANKSGIVING PRICES
are something to be thankful for

Everybody wants the very finest food for Thanksgiving dinner—the kind Van Dyk is famous for. This year you can get your Thanksgiving delicacies without having to worry about cost. Van Dyk's choice, highest quality foods were never lower in price than they are right now. Wonderful values—not to be equalled anywhere else in town!

Just Arrived! Pure Sap MAPLE SYRUP
New Crop, fresh from the sweet juicy maples of northern woods. Pure Sap—not the ordinary sugar or cane syrup.

Delicious Special Creamery BUTTER
Wholesome and nourishing. One of the best foods you can give to growing children. Purity guaranteed.

1931 New Crop NUTS
The pick of the year's finest crop. Large, meaty and delicious. Full line of choice Walnuts, Brazils, Filberts, Pecans and Aimonds.

Holiday CANDY
Mixed Hard Candy, pure and delicious. Wrapped in sanitary cellophane packages. Also newly arrived assortment of Figs, Dates, Raisins.

We Are Specialists in These Fine Foods

BEVERAGES — BUTTER — SMOKED MEAT
SPICES — EGGS — PRODUCTS
EXTRACTS — CHEESE

VAN DYK FOOD STORES

Van Dyk Stores are located—NEW YORK: Albany, Amsterdam, Buffalo, Jamaica, Mt. Vernon, New York City, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Schenectady, Troy, Yonkers. CONNECTICUT: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, Waterbury. MASSACHUSETTS: Fall River, New Bedford, Springfield, Worcester. NEW JERSEY: Newark, New Brunswick, Orange, Passaic, Paterson, Plainfield. RHODE ISLAND: Providence. PENNSYLVANIA: Pittsburgh. Consult local telephone directory for store addresses.

NEWS FOR EVERY BUSINESS

Teletypewriter exchanges, now established by the Bell System, make it possible for any subscriber to this new service to typewrite by wire instantly to any other subscriber . . . across the city or across the continent.

Teletypewriter Service—typing by wire—is now offered like telephone service. . . . When you need it! For any number of minutes! To any city!

As a subscriber to this service, your typist simply calls the desired teletypewriter by typing its number, and "central" immediately makes the connection. Thus you have two-way typewritten communication for any length of time . . . as short as five minutes, or as long as you may wish.

Messages, inquiries, reports—typed in your office—are instantly and accurately reproduced on any other subscriber's teletypewriter, whether 300 feet or 3000 miles away. Identical typewritten copies, made by both sending and receiving machines, are available for permanent records.

Teletypewriter Service provides two-way communication.

Speed of connection is as fast as telephone service.

A typewritten record, one or more copies, is produced simultaneously by both sending and receiving machines.

Material transmitted may be recorded on forms if desired.

Teletypewriters are like ordinary typewriters in appearance.

Teletypewriters can be operated by any one who can operate a typewriter.

You can use Teletypewriter Service any time you need it.

A most economical form of record communication.

This new service differs from private line teletypewriter service in that any subscriber may ask for any other subscriber and be connected immediately. Its advantages are offered to every business, large or small. The cost is low.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL THE BUSINESS OFFICE

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Women's Entrance in Finance Enhances Banking Hospitality

Education of Other Women on Investments Valued as Greatest Contribution—Duties Cover Wide Range—Mastery of Details Shown

THE EFFECT OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS
Seventh of Twenty Articles

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
New York

UP TO the time of the World War, Wall Street was a man's street. Finance, including banking, was a man's business. There had been an earlier period when under the laws of some of the states married women had no control over their own money.

As the laws were changed, granting to women greater responsibility, their ignorance resulted in many mistakes which were the butt of cartoonist and jokester. Here and there was a Hetty Green but the vast majority of women, while they might have had a great deal of experience in stretching dollars to the utmost limits, knew little about balancing checkbooks and investing savings.

The war put more women into business and increased the salaries of those who were there. As a consequence more women began to appear in banks to make out deposit slips and to ask timid questions about investments. At the same time other women were proving their financial ability by selling Liberty Bonds and war loans. So it was that women's departments came into being generally so that most banks and bond houses recognized women in a way that only few had done before.

Hold Control in Corporations

Now, a vast amount of money has come into the hands of women. Women, for instance, hold 54 per cent of the stock of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, 52 per cent of the stock of the Westinghouse Company, 50 per cent of the Pennsylvania Railroad stock, 47 per cent of the General Electric Company stock. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has 21,900 women stockholders, as compared with 15,900 men.

In the meantime the number of women employed by financial institutions has been increasing. Miss Grace S. Stoermer, assistant vice-president of the Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association in Los Angeles, and president of the Association of Bank Women, estimates that there are 47,185 women employed in banks in the United States, a decrease of 2320 from 1930, but an increase of 12,229 over the number in 1926.

The largest number of women officers, says Miss Stoermer, are in state banks, with national banks next and savings banks having the fewest. Most of them are in the smaller communities, about three-fourths of the total of 3600 being associated with banks whose total deposits run between $100,000 and $1,000,000. Slightly more than 300 of them belong to the Association of Bank Women, whose current yearbook shows how far 257 have penetrated into executive positions.

There is at least one woman bank president, three assistant vice-presidents, 51 assistant cashiers, 14 cashiers, 47 managers of women's departments, and 16 directors of personal service departments.

Work Covers Wide Scope

The titles themselves give little indication of the wide scope of the women's work. Many of them make speeches to clubs, promote thrift savings, give income and budgeting advice, counsel about investments, and even such personal service as travel information.

One assistant to a bank president lists her duties as to examine titles to real estate, prepare mortgages, notes and other legal documents, direct publicity including the education of women in banking and investments, thrift in schools and advertisements in newspapers. Women handle loans and investments and bring in new business.

At first there was a tendency to appoint women in banks for their attractive personality or their wide social acquaintanceships, an unfortunate move which had the effect of making many women depositors and investors walk straight around these women to enlist the service of a man with a definite knowledge of his business. Now there is a trend toward choosing women for banking positions on the ground of professional equipment and proved capacity.

Sought Thorough Training

One woman, interested in the profession, asked to enter a big New York bank in order to acquire a thorough training in the fundamentals of the various departments. She was willing to take one step at a time with the idea of fitting herself for definite responsibilities later. Because of her attitude she has been building for continued growth in service to her institution.

During the period of her preliminary training she studied the various divisions of foreign banking. She read the daily reports showing how problems of foreign trade financing are adjusted. In this way she learned the routine of foreign department procedure and became acquainted with the technique of financing export and import shipments. Then she worked on credit files, internal procedure and transactions at the division manager's desk. Later she became acquainted with the problems of the trust department. At night she went to the American Institute of Banking to study banking laws, credits, foreign exchange and commercial law.

"A perfectly thrilling experience" she calls it, and perhaps that is why when she sits now at her desk as manager of the women's department of her bank, she is able to serve not only the woman depositors but also business men who are customers.

Such an experience has given her a message to women who want to enter banks. She urges such aspirants to equip themselves so that they may have the knowledge and experience to occupy positions of definite responsibility in the banks.

Explicit in Explanations

The general opinion of bank women is that their great contribution to the financial world is to educate other women in business and financial transactions.

"Women naturally have more patience than men and are therefore more explicit in their explanations," says Miss Clara L. Dombey, manager of women's service in the Union Trust Company of Cleveland.

"To inspire confidence in other women, to be able to explain to them technical matters in a non-technical way requires insight based on sound economic understanding," says Mrs. Frances S. Rosenblatt, who has recently resigned from the First National Bank of Detroit to go to the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, where she analyzes financial programs in relation to insurance to determine how the income produced by the unit of insurance carried compares with the earned income and with the ability to pay.

"A woman does not supplant, but supplements, a man's work," Mrs. Rosenblatt states. "She has intuition, tact and an understanding of human nature which, coupled with a knowledge of finance and economic problems, make her a valuable asset to any type of financial institution."

Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight, who in 1921 planned and organized for the Bank of Italy (now the Bank of America N. T. & S. A.), the first women's banking department of the West, has become assistant vice-president of the bank. The author of a number of unusual pieces of publicity to promote budgeting and saving among women, Mrs. Knight has added to her other duties a service in a number of civic associations including president and financial adviser of the Western Woman's Club, with its $2,000,000 clubhouse in San Francisco.

Lends Harmonizing Influence

In the opinion of Mrs. Knight, "women bring to banking what they bring to the home and to life, a harmonizing unifying influence prompted by the mother instinct." Continuing she says: "Woman's intuition senses quickly the needs of her client. Long experience with ends that have to be stretched and stretched in order to make them meet have broadened her sympathy for the sister woman who is juggling with heavy demands on a modest income and this includes her brother man.

"She knows, too, the problem of the woman of wealth who is besieged by promoters and who is trying to distinguish between the true and the false. She brings sympathetic understanding to bear on the problems of the young college student whose love of finery wrecks her budget and on the problems of the well-intentioned housewife, whose bank book stubs reveal a story of woeful lack of system.

"It has ever been woman's lot to husband the resources of the family by mending and finding a use for the leftovers. It was the women of France who through their small economies and constant self-denial filled the toes of their stockings with coin so that a nation's debt might be paid.

"Women bring charm and hospitality into the banking room. They supplement the work of the busy male executive and tactfully build good will. Banks are destined to play an ever greater part in public service work. They want their clients to prosper. Prosperous clients make a prosperous community and prosperous communities add to the wealth and prestige of the bank. Women serving the public from behind the busy banking counter fill a dual place, and their satisfaction in the work is commensurate with this service."

Prominent in Affairs of Women Bankers

Upper (Left to Right)—MRS. EDWARD DEXTER KNIGHT, San Francisco (Boyé Studios); MISS LEOTA BRANUM, Dallas, Texas, Regional Vice-President, Association of Bank Women; MISS GRACE S. STOERMER, Los Angeles, President, Association of Bank Women (Boyé Studios). Lower—MISS E. NORA GIBBONS, Chase National Bank, New York.

Works of Haydn Are Discovered

VIENNA, Nov. 23 (AP) — Five hitherto unknown compositions of Josef Haydn, famous composer, have been discovered by Dr. Karl Geiringer, custodian of archives of the Vienna Society of the Friends of Music, and are now being published.

According to Dr. Geiringer, the compositions rank with the master's finest works. The manuscripts include two nocturnes in F and C major, with orchestral accompaniment. The principal melody was intended to be carried by the "lira organizzata," an obsolete Neapolitan instrument resembling a guitar.

The nocturnes were composed for King Ferdinand IV, who was an expert on the "lira." In the arrangement now being published the flute and oboe are substituted, as Haydn himself did in the case of some of his other works. The other compositions are an orchestral "Divertimento," an aria from an unpublished opera called "Cupid's Darts" and an octet for wind instruments.

New York Relief Body Has Free Rein

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—A commission of nine prominent citizens will administer the $15,000,000 relief fund which the city will make available for emergency work and unemployed relief, Mayor James J. Walker announced yesterday. The emergency work commission, as the group will be called, will coöperate with other relief agencies.

Mayor Walker said the commission, which has been established in accordance with a provision of the state act under which the Legislature has appropriated $20,000,000 for unemployment relief, will have a free hand, subject to the provisions of the law. The city administration will coöperate fully with it, he said.

Mr. Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, commenting on the appointment, declared that Mayor Walker had been judicious and fortunate in his selection of the commission.

Stewart Leaves To Study Reich's Capacity to Pay

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Chosen as the American member of the special advisory committee which, at the instance of the German Government, will study the Reich's capacity to pay reparations, Mr. Walter W. Stewart, New York banker, plans to sail next week for Basel, Switz.

Mr. Stewart, former economic adviser to the Governor of the Bank of England, and chairman of the board of directors of Case, Pomeroy & Co., was named to the debt committee by Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The American representative on the committee served in an advisory capacity while the Young plan was being drawn up and rendered especially valuable aid in helping formulate the plan for the World Bank.

He is a native of Manhattan, Kan., and a graduate of the University of Missouri and before joining the Federal Reserve Board was professor of economics at Amherst. Previously he was an instructor at the Universities of Missouri and Michigan.

WOMEN'S VOTE UP IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21 (By U. P.)—A bill granting women the right to vote and to hold public offices was before the Committee on Constitutional Reforms of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday for consideration.

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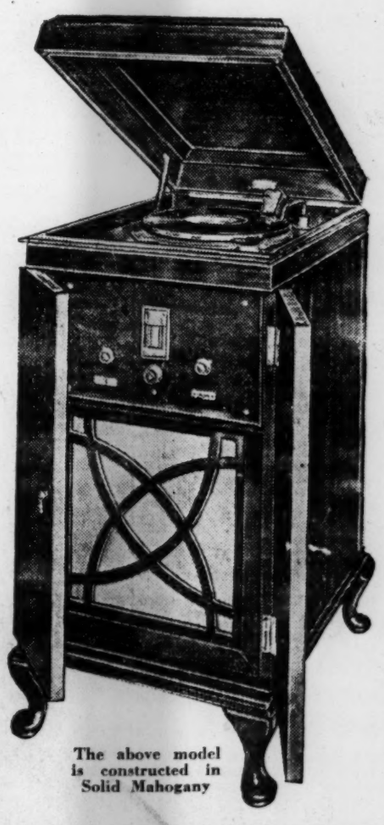

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BETTER TONE TO BUSINESS IN DOMINION

Indications of Forward Move by Trade Are Numerous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 23—Confidence is gaining throughout Canada, as factory wheels begin to gather momentum. There are many indications that the country is moving forward and that conditions are rectifying themselves.

One of the most significant factors of the last week was the decision of the Canadian Pacific Railway to reopen its shops in six centers across the Dominion, giving employment to 8000 men. In the company's Montreal Angus shops 4500 men have returned to work.

The favorable trade balance of the post war years is now returning as a result of decreasing imports and increasing exports at slightly higher commodity prices.

For the fifth consecutive month, Canadian trade in October resulted in a favorable balance exports for the month being higher than imports t othe extent of $9,605,345.

While it is true that volume of exports and imports continues well below 1930, some importance may be attached to the fact that the drop in exports is less precipitous than in imports, and that in October the decline in total trade from the like month of 1930 was less than that in September. As compared with September, it is interesting to note that in seven of the nine commodities, Canadian exports showed an increase, while among imports declines were recorded by six of the nine divisions.

Favorable Factors

In its weekly summary of business conditions, the Department of Trade and Commerce mentions several favorable factors, including a steadily decreasing cost of living, increased storage of butter, increased production of leather footwear, improved prices on the Canadian stock exchanges, and firmness in the value of mining stocks.

More than ordinary interest attaches to the probable extension of Empire preferences by Great Britain's National Government. Canadian manufacturers see in the move an outlet for many of their products which heretofore they have been unable to market in Great Britain owing to competition from foreign countries.

Although unseasonable weather has interfered with the regular course of retail and wholesale trade in some provinces, patronage of department stores is growing, and a majority of the grocery chain organizations report a satisfactory turnover.

Close buying is general in the wholesale drygoods trade. Deliveries to city and country dealers are restricted to small orders, and the aggregate volume of trade handled shows little variation.

A slight improved tone is shown in the steel industry despite the fact that operations continue at low levels. Inquiries for machinery and machine tools are more numerous and there is a better sentiment in the metal-working industry generally. There has been a good market during the last month for road-building machinery and supplies, and for mining machinery and tools.

Agricultural implement makers have recalled many workers after a prolonged shutdown. Gains in production in October were recorded in gasoline, sugar for refining, planks and boards, aluminum and electrical apparatus.

Paper Output Larger

Newsprint mills produced more paper in October than in September, the total amount being 184,252 tons as compared with 178,412 tons in the earlier month. For the first 10 months of the current year Canadian mills produced 261,545 tons less than in the like period in 1930. Production during the last two months, however, has been steadily increasing.

The Province of Ontario continues to show important gains in gold output. A total of 437,700 tons of ore was milled in October, compared with 340,265 tons a year ago. The value of the October output was $3,748,100 as compared with $3,041,432 in the corresponding month of 1930.

Nickel production for the whole of Canada during September reached a total of 5,038,816 pounds as compared with 4,432,598 pounds in August and 10,243,381 pounds in September, 1930.

Capital Penalty End Sought in 22 States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Demands for abolition of capital punishment were made in 22 state legislatures during 1931, according to the annual report of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment, made public here Saturday.

The greatest gains toward abolition of the extreme penalty in this country were made this year in California and in New Hampshire, the report said. This is of particular interest, it said, since California has one of the highest homicide and execution rates in the United States, and New Hampshire has almost the lowest, with no executions in the State for 15 years.

The report said that sentiment against capital punishment was increasing in all sections of the United States. South Carolina doubled its last vote against the death penalty and Florida, Texas and New Mexico came forward with bills for the first time.

CHICAGO EXPANDS NATIVE CITIZENRY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—As the population of the Chicago area has increased rapidly during the last decade it has become more native American in its make-up, according to an analysis made by the Chicago Association of Commerce, reported Nov. 18.

The proportion of second generation Americans in the total population has increased from 23.8 per cent to 36.93 per cent, while their number has practically doubled, growing from 642,871 to 1,198,154. This figure includes whites only; there were 246,992 Negroes registered in the 1930 census.

PHILADELPHIA CUTS BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21—The City Council has cut from the 1932 budget the $35,000 contribution to the New Year's celebration in a determined effort to eliminate all unnecessary expenditures. The $18,000 set aside for the observance of Memorial Day and the $6000 for Independence Day were also eliminated.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club of Boston: Address by Mr. Norman Thomas, Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, 7:45.

Italian Legion Auxiliary: Meeting, nomination of officers, 1 Arlington Street, 8.

Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen: Dinner meeting, address, "The Silver Anniversary of Offset," by Mr. J. W. Vailliant, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants: Dinner meeting, Mr. Alexander Holmes, speaker, Parker House, 6:15.

Harvard University: Seminary of Economics: "National Economic Planning," by Prof. W. Z. Ripley, Parlor, Phillips Brooks House, 7:45. Meeting, Sever Mathematics Club, talk, "Limits and Continuity," by Mr. J. L. Doob, Sever 20, 8.

Merchants Credit Bureau: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Swiss Room, 6:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 10 p. m.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Germany Today," by Mr. John G. Bucher; lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The House Beautiful," 8:20.
Colonial—Maude Adams in "The Merchant of Venice," 8:15
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:20.
Copley—"The First Year," 8:20.

Music

Jordan Hall—Vera Keane, contralto, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts; English Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Advertising Club, Georgian Room.

Longwood Cricket Club: Current Events lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Luncheon, Shriners, ballroom and foyer, 12:30.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Social Service and Legislative Department meeting, Loring-Greenough House, 2:30 p. m.

University Extension Course: Fifth in lecture series on library work; "The High School Library," by Miss Nina C. Brotherton, Boston Public Library, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 10 a. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Meeting, Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, speaker, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 2:30 p. m.

Massachusetts Civic League: Luncheon meeting, address, "A Neighborhood: What Is It?" by Mr. S. Max Nelson, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Professional Women's Club: Meeting, lecture, "Side Lights and Cinema Values of the Dark Continent," by Col. Charles Wellington Furlong, Hotel Statler, 3 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 3:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Memorial exhibition of the works of Philip L. Hale; new accessions to the Egyptian Department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank, illustrations: modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Hervey E. Wetzel Memorial Exhibition of Chinese, Japanese and Korean art; bronze, jade, pottery, sculpture, Persian miniatures. Until Dec. 1. European prints and engravings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, including Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Durer, Schongauer, and others. Until Dec. 1. Drawings of old and new masters from the collection of Dan Fellows Platt; Nov. 23-Dec. 12.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Special collection of Chinese objects including bridal costume, boy's richly embroidered suit and cap, painting of bridal and funeral processions on silk, antique Chinese compass, miniature wood carvings showing life and customs of the people in China, carved jade, wall hangings, New Year's festival decorations, dolls, musical instruments and other objects.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of Mexico, by H. Dudley Murphy and Nellie Littlehale. Through Dec. 5.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—An exhibition of paintings by Sara Gannett Houghton and Jessie Cheney Fairbanks. Through Nov. 29.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets — Treasure Room. Manuscripts and fine press editions of Edgar Allan Poe. Indefinitely continuous.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Historical lithographic views of New England cities and towns. Through month of November.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Emanuelle Romano. Through Nov. 28.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by young American and British artists. Through month of November.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Subjective Paintings of Color and Romance." Through month of November.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by John Whorf. Lithographs of fighters. Through Dec. 12.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings and prints.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old maps of England, by John Speed; Nash's Mansions of Old England; Russian paintings. Through Nov. 30.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued mild temperature tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate southwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; somewhat warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; continued mild tomorrow.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate south or southwest winds and generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain beginning Monday or Tuesday, will likely end about Wednesday and be followed by generally fair weather; colder in North Atlantic States Monday, but temperature will likely remain considerably above normal especially in Middle Atlantic States until Wednesday; much colder Wednesday night and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	54	72	Montreal	48	56
Bismarck	16	18	Nantucket ...	54	64
Boston	58	74	New Orleans.	66	78
Buffalo	60	62	New York ...	58	70
Calgary	24	38	Norfolk, Va..	58	76
Charleston ..	64	74	North Platte.	14	16
Chicago	62	64	Philadelphia	56	72
Cincinnati	54	76	Phoenix,Ariz.	38	50
Denver	10	10	Pittsburgh ..	52	68
Eastport, Me.	46	68	Portland, Me.	48	72
Hatteras	64	72	Raleigh	54	74
Honolulu,T.H. ..		78	St. Louis ...	62	70
Tp.m.Nov.22	74	..	St. Paul	44	44
Helena,Mont.	8	10	Salt Lake City	18	22
Huron, S. D..	20	24	San Francisco	38	52
Jacksonville.	66	74	SantaFe,N.M.	18	56
Kansas City.	64	66	Seattle	32	42
Key West ...	72	80	Tampa	64	82
Los Angeles .	42	54	Washington ..	50	74
Memphis	62	..	Wichita,Kan.	38	44
Miami, Fla. .	74	78	Williston,N.D.	12	16

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 23.
B—Maximum Nov. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:14 p. m., Tuesday 10:20 a. m.
Height of tides 8.2 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

SENATORS NAMED IN STOCK LISTS OF SUGAR INTERESTS

Lobby Investigators Hear of Holdings of Watson, Davis, and Moses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Men prominent in both major political parties were named before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee today as having been stockholders in corporations controlled by large sugar interests which were asserted to have been active in lobbying for higher sugar duties when the rates of the Smoot-Hawley tariff were under consideration by Congress.

They include Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, majority leader of the Senate; ;Senator James J. Davis (R.) of Pennsylvania, former Secretary of Labor in the Cabinets of Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover; Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire, president protem of the Senate; former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1928, Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The interests involved were several operating companies and holding companies under the control of Mr. D. G. Dahlberg of New York. They included the Dahlberg Corporation of America; Almar & Co., succeeded by the Bromar Corporation, all personal holding corporations of Mr. Dahlberg. Also there were four operating companies, namely, the Celotex Company, manufacturer of building materials from sugar cane, the Southern Sugar Company, the South Coast Company, the Cypamore Corporation, sugar plantation interest, and the Clewistone Company, a real estate interest.

Testimony indicated that the Dahlberg interests maintained paid agents in Washington during the entire period during which the sugar duties were under consideration. Mr. Dahlberg himself participated in these activities at frequent intervals.

According to testimony presented by John Holland, investigator for the committee, Messrs. Raskob, Smith and Moses bought stock in 1929 through regular salesmen, for which they paid actual cash. Mr. Holland said there was no evidence to indicate that any of the men received any consideration from the Dahlberg interests different from other regular purchasers.

Senator Davis also purchased as early as 1926 a large block of stock, for which he paid $94,775 in cash, according to records. Subsequently, both Senator Davis and Senator Watson, it is asserted, purchased blocks of stock in return for which they gave personal noninterest-bearing notes. The stock was held by Mr. Dahlberg's corporation as collateral for the stock. No cash was paid, Mr. Holland said. It was also stipulated in regard to the transactions that they could be canceled at any time, and that the liability on the notes was limited to the stock.

At the expiration of the notes, according to Mr. Holland's testimony, the stock in each case was sold at a profit and both Senators received additional blocks of stock as their cash profits on the transactions. As a result, both held stock which represented no cash investment on their parts.

Had Senator Davis sold the stock which he received as his profit in September of 1929 he would have realized $8437.50. He did not sell, however. A transfer was arranged from stock in the Southern Sugar Company and in the South Coast to Dahlberg Corporation stock.

Mr. Holland said that so far as he knew this stock was at present in the possession of Senators Davis and Watson. At present it has a nominal value of a few cents per share.

HARVARD AWARDS AMOUNT TO $47,750

Graduate scholarships totaling $47,750 have been awarded to 112 graduate students in Harvard University, it was announced today at University Hall. Twenty-six were distributed among the schools of engineering, theology, business, education, arts and sciences, etc., while 86 went to law school.

Mr. Joseph C. Kimble of Chowchilla, Calif., received the scholarship of the Harvard Club of San Francisco, and the Robert Darrah Jenks scholarship in railroad law went to Mr. Charles B. Nutting of Iowa City, Iowa. Both are students in the law school.

RAIL UNIFICATION APPROVED BY I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Unification of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company and the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad with the Baltimore & Ohio was approved today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

After approving unification of the two lines, the Buffalo & Susquehanna to be operated by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, the commission then approved the operation of both by the Baltimore & Ohio.

OREGON HIRED 200 ON ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore., Nov. 21—Between 150 and 200 men have been kept busy throughout the season and until snow fell to a sufficient depth to necessitate cessation of operations on road work in Crater National Park and its environs. Sums totaling $400,000 have been spent on this work.

GENERAL MOVED TO NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan today was transferred from command of the Fifth Corps Area at Columbus, Ohio, to the Second Corps Area at Governor's Island, New York, effective Dec. 1. He will succeed Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely, who retires on Nov. 30.

RAIL TAX CUTS DISMISSED

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21 (AP)—The state board of tax appeals yesterday dismissed petitions of six railroad systems for reductions totaling $3,638,000 in their 1931 taxes. The board said it was "clearly without jurisdiction" to reduce the taxes of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, Erie, New York, Susquehanna, and Western Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Philadelphia & Reading.

LIABILITY INSURANCE REDUCED IN ILLINOIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A 29 per cent reduction in compensation and liability insurance claims, as the result of active safety campaigns, was reported for the first nine months of 1931, as compared with the corresponding period of 1930, by the Illinois Manufacturers Mutual Casualty Association, a department of the Illinois Manufacturers Association. The association also reported more new policy holders during 1931 than during the previous three years, representing an increase of 251 per cent over the corresponding period of 1930.

Among the new features of safety education adopted by the association, the statement said, is the use of motion pictures to carry messages of safety to employees.

YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, Nov. 23—Operations of steel mills in the Youngstown district this week will be at 36 per cent of capacity, a decrease of 4 per cent from last week.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (eastern standard time).

FOOTBALL BENEFIT SELL-OUT FORECAST

More than 30,000 tickets have been sold for the Holy Cross-Boston College game on Thanksgiving Day, the proceeds of which will go into Boston's unemployment relief fund. In making this announcement today, Mayor James M. Curley predicted a sell-out for the game to be played at the Harvard Stadium.

The receipt of an unsolicited contribution of $707.30 from the Adolf Gobel Company Inc., of Boston for the Public Welfare fund also was reported by the Mayor.

PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTS

Election of 32 seniors and eight juniors to the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was announced this morning by D. H. Popper '32, first marshal. Election took place this week-end and initiation of the new members will take place at the luncheon following ceremonies in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Harvard Chapter on Dec. 5.

Boston to Hold Washingtoniana

Boston will not send its priceless collection of George Washington paintings and other art works to be exhibited elsewhere during the national Washington Bicentennial exhibition, it is made clear in a decision by Mayor James M. Curley, and the City of Boston Committee for the Bicentennial next year.

"People wanting to see the priceless George Washington collections in Boston will have to come here and see them," the decision announces. In the group is the world famous painting of Washington by Stuart which is hung at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. A picture owned by the city of Boston, and which is in the "priceless" group, is the painting showing Washington at Dorchester Heights.

Custodians of several other invaluable Washington collections, one of which contains part of Washington's personal library of books, now at the Boston Athenæum, are backing Mayor Curley's decision.

New Earthquake Meter Developed

An earthquake meter to record the acceleration of the earthquake at the center has been developed by Mr. M. W. Braunlich, research associate in seismology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where it is now under construction. This device will determine how fast the quake waves jerk to and fro, measurements previously unobtainable on account of the seismograph's sensitiveness at the center of the quake.

The utility of the seismometer will lie in its service to constructors erecting buildings in the quake zone. It also will expand the knowledge of the waves at the center of the phenomonon, the phase of the quake which is the basis of its destructiveness.

Once the rate of change of speed is ascertained, engineers will know exactly how much acceleration should be allowed for in building. The development of this device was made public Saturday in a paper by Mr. Braunlich before the Philosophical Society at Washington.

DIVERS TO ENTER HULL OF LUSITANIA

MILFORD, Con., Nov. 23 (AP)—Attempts to salvage articles from the Cunard liner Lusitania, torpedoed off the Irish coast during the World War, will be made with submarine equipment invented nearly 20 years ago by Mr. Simon Lake of Milford, it has been announced. The equipment consists of a long tubelike shaft extending into an observation chamber which will rest upon the deck of the sunken vessel.

The shaft is attached to a mother ship on the surface and a diver can walk down the shaft into the observation chamber and from there descend to the boat through a hole in the bottom of the chamber. Air pressure will prevent water from flowing into this chamber and will permit comfortable operations.

STATUE OF PULASKI UNVEILED IN CHELSEA

A granite statue of Gen. Casimir Pulaski, "gallant son of Poland" and hero of the American Revolutionary War, was unveiled yesterday by Mr. DeWitt C. DeWolfe, secretary to Governor Ely, in Pulaski Circle, Chelsea Square, Chelsea.

The monument, which was presented to the city by the Very Rev. Cyprian Adamski, pastor of St. Stanislaus's Church and chairman of the Pulaski memorial committee, was accepted by Mayor John J. Whalen, who, in turn, presented it to Mr. Thomas F. Punch, chairman of the Park and Playground Commission of Chelsea.

And then come

The Facts

After all the arguments, after all the charts and statistics, after all the theories—then come the facts.

THERE have been numerous theories about the period of economic stress from which business is now rising. There have been ample statistics. And there have been many arguments. But what are the facts?

Simply stated, the facts are these:

In a period that some have called depression, men have built the largest buildings that the world has ever seen. They have thrown the most gigantic bridges across rivers that new commerce may move unimpeded.

They have risen to new heights of engineering and natural scientific accomplishment. In a thousand fields, ranging from art and literature to education and exploration, the history of the past two years has been one of achievement.

The record is based upon facts. From all corners of the world, the same story meets the discerning eye. Out of a period of stress and difficulty, great attainments have transcended the accomplishments of former years. Progress has been made. Men have gone forward.

To focus attention upon the great gains that have been made in practically all fields of human endeavor, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish on December 31, 1931, a special section devoted to the

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE WORLD

The facts—advances in international understanding and astronomy—advances in world finance and in construction industries—advances in legislation and in varied fields of social endeavor—these will be recorded to bring into accurate focus the picture of events of past months.

The special section will be printed in rotogravure, taking advantage of a wide range of illustrative media. It will present a pictorial as well as textual summary of the progress of the world—progress which is readily apparent to those who have eyes to see.

The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

CITY DIRECTORY WILL GIVE WORK TO IDLE CLERKS

New York's White Collar Forces to List Names in Five Boroughs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The emergency relief committee will use several hundred unemployed "white collar" workers to compile the first New York City directory that will include data from all the boroughs, it was announced on Saturday.

"The fact that the present emergency makes available an exceptionally high class of workers and that the enumeration will be under the immediate supervision and direction of experts, promises the production of an accurate and reliable New York City directory," Mr. Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the committee, said. The chairman pointed out that funds contributed to the committee are being expended as far as possible to make employment which provides additional money for the expansion of relief activities.

The work of enumeration covering the five burroughs will require more than four months and will provide the equivalent of more than 100,000 full working days of employment, it was estimated. The work will be carried on under the supervision of R. L. Polk & Co., which will provide a skeleton organization of its trained workers as a nucleus.

All of the other workers will be supplied by the relief committee and the work will begin as soon as they are trained for their various tasks. The net revenue from advertising in the directory and the sale of the books will revert to the relief fund.

The completed directory will be in three volumes, one for Manhattan and the Bronx, one for Brooklyn and one for Queens and Richmond. It will include more than 4,000,000 names of business houses and individuals, it was estimated, in addition to a buyers' guide and a classified directory of business and professions.

A new feature will be the inclusion of the names of officers or partners of business organizations, with their home addresses, the nature and address of the businesses and the number of employees. The last directory of similar scope for Manhattan and the Bronx was published in 1925, and for Brooklyn in 1913. A city directory for Queens or Richmond has not been published for 20 years.

Southern Penny Clubs Help in Providing Jobs

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21 (AP)—In scores of cities scattered throughout the South, Penny Clubs have been organized to help the jobless. In Atlanta, where the plan originated, the penny contributions of citizens are giving regular employment to 200 men.

Mrs. Thomas K. Glenn, wife of an Atlanta banker, conceived the idea of asking employed Atlantans to give a penny a day for each meal they eat, to provide jobs for the needy. It caught on quickly.

"The Penny Club is giving $750 each week to provide work for men in the improvement and beautification of parks, school grounds, hospital grounds and other civic projects," Mrs. Glenn said.

Boxes are maintained in theaters and business houses where citizens faithfully drop their pennies each day. Others sign pledges to pay monthly. Large contributions are received through the Community Chest.

Staggering of Road Work Inaugurated in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A stagger-week system for labor working on state system roads has been inaugurated by the State Highway Department with the idea of giving jobs to more persons. Under the plan about 2500 men will be divided into two sections, one of which will work one week and one the next until necessity for the system ceases.

The highway department has a limited road program for winter work, which, due to the unemployment situation, it will make strenuous efforts to carry out, despite the admitted difficulty of doing efficient highway construction during cold weather.

Radio Producer Gives Own Relief

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23 (AP)—All the resources of the Atwater Kent Foundation—endowed with more than $1,000,000—have been made available to carry out the private unemployment relief program of Mr. A. Atwater Kent.

The radio manufacturer last night announced plans to care until next April for several thousand jobless men and women who have worked in his plant one year or more during the past three years. His announcement was regarded as explaining his refusal two weeks ago, to contribute to Philadelphia's $9,000,000 relief drive

The funds of the foundation already have been placed at the disposal of his own unemployment committee, Mr. Kent said.

ROCHESTER STORES SHOW UPWARD TREND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 20—Rochester stores increased employment 7 per cent in September over the same month last year, and 2 per cent over August, 1931, according to the statistical bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

The figures, obtained from a statistical study of 24 leading retail establishments, showed the general trend for the first nine months of 1931 was upward, the bureau said.

BRAZIL SURVEYS INDUSTRY

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 21 (By U. P.)—Brazil is making the first industrial census ever taken in this country. Industrial plants having pay rolls in excess of five people are forced by a new law to present a report to the Ministry of Labor showing the names of the workers, types and quantity of macinery used and the maximum production of each machine.

MRS. GANN BACKS HOOVER

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 21 (AP)—The reelection of President Hoover was urged here today by Mrs. Dolly Curtis Gann, sister of Vice-President Curtis, in an address before a luncheon in her honor given by the Ohio Women's Republican Club.

RAIL OFFICIALS TO BEGIN ACTION FOR WAGE CUT

Conference Closes When Labor Leaders Decline Roads' Proposal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Railroad labor leaders have declined to accept a 10 per cent voluntary reduction in wages after a four-day conference with a committee of rail presidents here, and the meeting was adjourned last night with the announcement that the railroads would immediately commence action for a wage cut in accordance with the machinery set up through the Transportation Act.

Despite their failure to reach an agreement, the conferees asserted that the negotiations had been carried on in an amicable manner, and Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, who acted as chairman of the Managers' Committee, said he was sure "a better understanding had been arrived at concerning many matters of mutual interest." He added that "the conferences had been carried on in a fine spirit of friendship and the discussions had been wholly devoid of any unpleasantness."

In turn, Mr. D. B. Robertson, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, said in a communication addressed to the rail presidents, "You have listened courteously to our proposal."

Basically, the conference split on the question of whether moneys available should be spent on wages or dividends. The labor officials maintained that the railroad presidents had failed to assure them that money saved through a wage reduction would be applied toward increasing employment or stabilizing existing employment.

They said that one-third of their members are now idle, and that the proposal of the railroads simmered down to a request that the workers take 10 per cent less salary in order that this may be employed to support "idle capital."

"We have been asked," Mr. Robertson's letter said, "to contribute not to the relief of our fellow employees, but to the relief of those who have no claim upon our charity. We submit that impartial public opinion will support our answer that labor cannot be called upon to pay a dole to idle capital. We are confident that this proposition can be submitted to any well-informed, impartial judgment without fear of the consequence."

The rail officials said that the six-hour day is impracticable at this time and that the railroads are not in a position to accept the Labor leaders' proposal of a definite minimum of employment, with auxiliary forces to be moved about the country as required.

Following the meeting, the nine rail presidents appointed to consider the case, representing three regions, returned to their respective headquarters.

Soviet Standard Low Despite Job Surplus

(Continued from Page 1)

the world crisis. In the second place, it has its own "socialist" crisis, different in character from the "capitalist" crisis and yet perhaps not less productive of poverty and privation.

Russia has seen the value of its main exports, oil, timber, grain and furs, marked down ruthlessly as a result of the world fall in commodity prices. This has not been compensated for by a corresponding fall in the prices of Russia's imports of machinery and equipment. Unable to obtain loans, restricted in its long-term credits, the Soviet Union has been under economic compulsion to make up for falling prices by increasing the volume of its exports; and this forced export has been no small factor in depriving the Russian population of foodstuffs and other goods which could easily have been consumed at home but which were shipped abroad to keep up a more or less even trade balance.

Outside Crises Felt

Moreover, while the doctrinaire Communist exults in every new financial or economic disaster outside of Russia, seeing in it new proof of the vulnerability of the capitalist system, the effect of such developments as the German credit crisis or the devaluation of the pound is far from favorable in relation to Soviet economic interests. The Soviet Union sells to England much more than it buys in that country and will scarcely relish the prospect of being paid in depreciated pounds for its timber, oil or butter. The tightening of the German credit situation and the inability of Germany to absorb a larger share of Soviet exports reduce the possibilities of large-scale Soviet purchases of German equipment and machinery, which are needed in many branches of Soviet industrial development.

Quite apart from these unfavorable effects of the world crisis on Soviet economic development Russia has its own problems, different from those perplexing the statesmen and business leaders in other countries, yet perhaps no less difficult. It is correct to say that Russia has abolished unemployment. But it is misleading to make this statement without adding that, side by side with the abolition of unemployment, there has developed a stringency in the supply of food and manufactured goods which has lowered the living standard of the workers by comparison with what it was before the Five-Year Plan was inaugurated.

The question must often arise: Why does not Russia, with its labor shortage, attract workers from western Europe and America comparable with the migration from southern and eastern Europe to America in pre-war years? The answer is that the Soviet authorities themselves, not wishing to have too many disillusioned proletarians returning to their native countries, very wisely limit the migration into Russia of foreign workers to a very small figure. The large migration which might normally be expected from countries affected by long continued unemployment into a land which really needs working hands is prevented by the fact that in such things as food, housing, clothing, transport, conditions in Russia, on the average, are harder than is the case in western Europe or America.

The Soviet Union today escapes the tragedy of unemployment, the waste that comes from having plant and equipment stand idle or partially utilized. But it has its own forms of waste: the abnormally high percentage of damaged or worthless production in the factories, the loss of great quantities of badly needed food products through poor storage and packing. All this, combined with the forced export, reduces the living standard of the workers and employees to a point where it may sometimes fairly be doubted whether they possess a proper physical incentive to put forth their best efforts. This in turn leads to the much denounced high turnover of workers, to the moving of workers from factory to factory in search of better living conditions.

Recently, especially since Mr. Joseph Stalin's important speech, outlining a new economic policy, in June, there has been an abundance of Soviet recognition that the process of making industrial progress through sacrificing the living standard of the population has its limits, that Communist propaganda, however widespread and insistent, cannot replace satisfactory food and housing as an element in promoting efficient production. But much must still be done before the slogans which call for improved living conditions can be translated into action.

So the world today is really witnessing two crises: a "capitalist" crisis of maldistribution, of currency and credit upheavals, and a "socialist" crisis of production technique, of failure to give the people, besides work, an adequate reward for their efforts. It remains to be seen which of these crises is more fundamental and incurable.

CHARACTER RANKS WITH SCHOOL GRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 20—Character and moral qualities will count as much as progress in study in the final scholarship reckonings at Mechanics Institute, under a new grade plan just adopted.

The system will attempt to determine moral qualities needed in business, ambition, industry and social adaptation. Grades achieved in academic examination will cease to be the scale on which a student is judged.

At the Shubert

White Studio
Gertrude Lang as Kathie in "The Student Prince."

Theaters

"Quality Street"

Plymouth Theater—Saturday morning, Nov. 21, the Professional Players presented the National Junior Theater in "Quality Street," by Sir James Barrie. The cast:

Miss Fanny Willoughby ... Mary Buckner
Miss Mary Willoughby ... Dorothy Stewart
Miss Susan Throssel ... Kate Conway
Miss Henrietta Turnbull ... Katharine Rolin
Miss Phoebe Throssel ... Mary Cullinan
Patty ... Evelyn Estes
The Recruiting Sergeant ... John Shellie
Valentine Brown ... Melvin Fox
Georgy ... Morgan Delman
Isabella ... Nina de Angelis
Arthur Wellesley Tomson ... Preston Dawson
Charlotte Parratt ... Jill Stern
Ensign Blades ... Basil a Becket
Lieutenant Spicer ... Clifford Adams
An Old Soldier ... Robert de Lany
A Gallant ... John Shellie

"Quality Street" is really a play for ladies—of uncertain age—rather than for young people. Yet the Professional Players, in their policy of not playing down to young persons but of presenting to them the finer theatrical fare of an older generation seldom seen today, were wise in their choice. Whatever of the deeper significances went over the heads of the audience was compensated by the delicate enchantment of this gentle love story. For once the Syncopated Sues and Baby-Faced Sheiks (this was an audience mostly of teens rather than tinies) caught a glimpse of lavender-sprigged daintiness that may help to offset some of the official smartness pervading their environment. To the middle-aged, the elderly, and the well—er—pretty young, not all the Bright Sophomores in the world can successfully cry Barrie down.

The performance preserved the fragile loveliness of the play. The essence of Barrie's own stage directions, the galvanic thread on which the dissimilar beads of his characters are strung, was there. Mr. Melvin Fox was indeed a "dashing" Valentine Brown. His gestures, which to another audience might rate the play with the "After Dark" type of exhumation, were, by reason of their sincerity, perfectly satisfactory to this one. Miss Mary Cullinan (to one who had *not* seen Maude Adams in this part) was a delectable Phoebe-of-the-Ringlets. Miss Susan, the Misses Willoughby and Miss Turnbull may have been a trifle overplayed (few can equal Sir James in the exquisite art of litotes) but not for the youngsters whose hearty laughter they evoked. The Patty of Miss Evelyn Estes was a gem. And the men and juveniles all served gallantly in suitably identifying their roles.

The season of the National Junior Theater is a good move away from the movies. It ought to cultivate a taste for stage plays and real play-actin' that will make future audiences bigger, better and more discriminating.

"Treasure Island" is announced for Dec. 12. That's for the Michaels who scoffed at "Quality Street."

M. L.

Liquor Flavoring By Baker Banned

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 23 (AP)—Federal Judge Louis Fitzhenry ruled Saturday that the use of alcohol in the manufacture of foodstuffs is a violation of the national prohibition laws.

The ruling was in the form of a decision that the United States Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol has no authority to issue permits giving bakers and others the right to use alcoholic liquor in their products.

"If intoxicating liquor were permitted to be used as a flavoring extract," the Judge ruled, "it would defeat the purpose of the prohibition act, and restore a concoction of nonalcoholic liquors and beverages with a slight addition of alcoholic liquor which once was very popular."

Wild Blueberry Tamer Winner Of High Award in Horticulture

Dr. F. V. Coville, Who Proves Cold Makes Some Plants Grow, Receives George Robert White Gold Medal From Massachusetts Horticultural Society

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Dr. Frederick V. Coville, who tamed the wild blueberry and upset tradition by proving that cold makes some plants grow, has been awarded the George Robert White gold medal of honor, said to be the highest horticulture award in America, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, according to announcement today by the National Geographic Society.

A long series of botanical discoveries and experiments has won world-wide fame for Dr. Coville, an official of the Department of Agriculture and chairman of the research committee of the National Geographic Society.

He tamed the wild blueberry to grow on the pine barrens of New Jersey, and the planting of hitherto desolate areas with highly productive crops followed. Former waste lands are now yielding 10,000 bushels of the blueberry which a few years ago was found only in wild state.

The more the stubborn blueberry was given the care, nourishment and protection that made most plants thrive, the faster it wilted and dried up. A minute fungus, invisible without a compound microscope, attaches itself to the blueberry plant, Dr. Coville discovered after many experiments. This fungus apparently furnishes nitrogenous food to the blueberry bush so that it will thrive only in an acid soil, he found.

Later experiments showed the same fundamental applied to many important plants in ornamental horticulture which hitherto had resisted cultivation, among them the trailing arbutus, the rhododendron, the mountain laurel, the azalea, the pink lady's-slipper and the Frankinia tree.

Dr. Coville discovered a method of restricting sheep grazing in national forests which has conserved vast tracts of valuable forage and yielded the Government large sums for the grazing permits issued.

A dramatic chapter in the history of botany was written by Dr. Coville when, experimenting with the blueberry, he showed the effect of cold in stimulating the growth of plants. He made an opening in the glass side of a greenhouse in early January, pushed through one of two stems of a blueberry plant that had been kept indoors up to that time and plugged the opening with moss. When spring came the outdoor stem burst into leaf; the greenhouse stem showed neither leaf nor swelling buds. He continued his experiments until he found that the wild crab, the cranberry bush, the tamarack, trailing arbutus and the seeds of the bunch berry would not grow until chilled.

A recent attempt at compiling a list of Dr. Coville's books, papers, reports and articles developed a list of 146 items and the bibliographer said the list was "incomplete." Dr. Coville has a lake in Alaska, and a dozen or more plants named for him. He is identified with many Washington institutions and civic activities. He is acting director of the National Arboretum here for which the Government has already acquired 190 acres.

ONTARIO HAS SLOGAN TO ASSIST FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Market Growers Council is sponsoring a plan which will provide the potato growers of the province with from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. The slogan adopted by the Council is "Let each family buy 10 bags of potatoes and the farmers of Ontario will be provided with millions of dollars with which to speed up the wheels of prosperity."

Last year Ontario imported 2000 carloads of potatoes from New Brunswick and the United States. This year Ontario has a potato crop estimated at 9,758,000 hundredweight, or 27 per cent more than 1930.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

APPLEBY WINS BILLIARD TITLE

Defeats Percy N. Collins of Chicago 900 Points to 844

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 23—Facing the necessity of scoring 386 points before his rival got 300, Edgar T. Appleby of New York City did just that in the third block of the challenge match for the 18.2 balkline championship of the Amateur Billiard Association of America, Saturday. Appleby regained the title, lost in last spring's tournament, with a count of 900 to 844 for three blocks against Percy N. Collins of this city. The series ended Saturday at the Illinois Athletic Club, on the home table of the title defender.

Collins, who won the last tourney, but has never come out of a challenge match successfully, promised to change his record when he won the first two blocks of 300 each, and built up a lead of 86 points on the New Yorker. The latter, however, came from behind with a series of brilliant runs while the champion languished, and scored his 386 points while Collins got only 244. The block was the slowest of the three, however, requiring 30 innings.

Appleby in the final block gathered clusters of 71, 67, 59 and 47, as compared to runs of 55 and 49 by Collins. The visitor also scored the best run of the match, a 76 in the opening block. The series required 75 innings, giving Appleby a grand average of .12. Collins averaged 11 19-75. The summary:

E. T. Appleby—2 0 14 0 20 10 2 8 9 0 3 0 0 12 71 0 5 0 67 10 14 0 59 47 9 15 0 6 0 2—Total—386. Innings—30. High Run—71. Average—12 26-30. Grand Total—900. Total Innings—75. Grand High Run—76. Grand Average—12.

P. N. Collins—3 0 0 0 9 5 6 1 1 2 1 1 0 13 7 24 1 15 29 49 0 55 0 1 10 1 0 0 10 0—Total—244. Innings—30. High Run—55. Average—8 24-30. Grand Total—844. Total Innings—75. Grand High Run—57. Grand Average—11 19-75. Referee—James J. Peabody.

Tulsa Tied With Chicago for Lead

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	2	0	1	9	4	4
Tulsa	2	0	0	3	0	4
Duluth	1	0	1	3	2	2
Buffalo	1	0	2	4	8	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	1	3	0
Kansas City	0	0	2	0	3	0

RESULTS NOV. 21

Duluth 3, Chicago 2.
Tulsa 1, Kansas City 0.

RESULT NOV. 22

Buffalo 3, St. Louis 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 23—One perfect play by a pair of veterans and spectacular goal tending by "Red" McCusker gave Tulsa its second consecutive shutout victory over Kansas City here Saturday night. The score was 1 to 0. Bob Trapp scored for Tulsa late in the first period on Leo Lafrance's rebound. The Pla-Mors threatened seriously many times, but whenever the position was dangerous McCusker turned the tide back to Tulsa's favor with an almost unbelievable save. Wilfred Ranger, Pat Healey and Wasp Campbell were the Kansas City stars. The summary:

TULSA	KANSAS CITY
Moffatt, Lafrance, lw	
	rw, Ranger, Goodman, Gorman
Metcalfe, Sheppard, c	c, Healey, Campbell
Wakeford, Marker, rw	
	lw, Dunfield, McCormick
Trapp, ld	rd, McKinnon, Jamieson
Williams, Hansen, rd	ld, McLeod, Seaborn
McCusker, g	g, Levine

Score—Tulsa 1, Kansas City 0. Goal—Trapp for Tulsa. Assists—Lafrance for Tulsa. Referee—Joe Sills, Minneapolis. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23—After spotting the St. Louis Flyers a goal in the opening period, Buffalo Majors snapped into their old-time form and chalked up their first American Hockey League triumph of the season before a crowd of 3000 fans last night at the Broadway Auditorium. The final score was 3 to 1, and it might have been even larger, but for some mighty clever net minding by Goalie Reaume. With only 20 seconds remaining in the final period and St. Louis trailing, Manager Dick Carroll of the Flyers attempted a bit of master-minding by sending his goalie to the bench and replacing him with a forward. Donnelly grabbed a loose puck out of a scramble near his own blue line and broke loose to carry the puck right into the open net. The summary:

BUFFALO	ST. LOUIS
Loucks, Bouchard, Heyd, Ferguson, lw	
	rw, St. John, Hill
Holmes, Thorsteinssen, c	c, Kirk, McPherson
Morrison, DePaul, Mills, rw	lw, Jackson, Scott
Rennie, Contant, ld	rd, Mulligan, Scott
Donnelly Rennie, rd	ld, Creasy, Singer
Stark, g	g, Reaume

Score—Buffalo 3, St. Louis 1. Goals—Bouchard, Morrison, Donnelly for Buffalo; McPherson for St. Louis. Assists—DePaul for Buffalo; Scott for St. Louis. Referees—Alex McKinnon and Dr. Eddie O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Nov. 23—Led by Jack Leswick, Duluth scored three goals in three minutes to win its opening game of the American Hockey League season here Saturday from Chicago, 3 to 2. Trailing by one goal, scored by O'Neil of the Shamrocks in the first period, the Hornets swept through Chicago midway in the second to take a lead which Chicago threatened to tie after McFayden scored at 19m. 35s. of the third. The summary:

DULUTH	CHICAGO
Merrill, Lessard, lw	
	rw, Brydson, O'Neil, Wiseman
Leswick, Scott, Mitchell, c	
	c, Johnson, Mackenzie, Riley
Forslund, Stuart, rw	rw, Burns, McFayden
Bergl, ld	rd, Buswell, Taylor
Davis, rd	ld, Headley
Turner, g	g, Karakas

Score—Duluth 3, Chicago 2. Goals—Leswick, Forslund 2 for Duluth; O'Neil, McFayden for Chicago. Assists—Forslund 2, Davis for Duluth; Brydson for Chicago. Referees—Helmer, Grenner, Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HUNTER DEFEATS TILDEN

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 23 (AP)—Francis Hunter, one-time Cornell University tennis star came back to his alma mater Saturday and defeated his former partner in Davis Cup and United States doubles competition, William T. Tilden 2d in a four-set professional exhibition, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2. Tilden and J. Emmett Pare turned the tables on Hunter and Albert Burke in a doubles match, 6—2, 7—5. Pare and Burke divided two singles sets, Pare taking the first, 6—2, and Burke the second, 6—1.

East Now Without Unbeaten Eleven

This is the ninth of a series of reviews on the big eastern college football contests of 1931 which will appear weekly. Reviews of the "Big Ten" Conference, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southern Conference, the Southwest Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

To the football fan who does not have any particular favorite, the eastern season has been successful, but to the one who has an Alma Mater or who has attached himself to a team by reason of sentiment or whim, his joys have been tempered with disappointments, for none of the major elevens of the East is without defeat.

Select any of the teams, follow its record to date and somewhere along the line will be found a poorly played game or a contest in which an underrated opponent rose to unforeseen heights. The latter condition pinned defeat upon the two remaining undefeated teams of the East last Saturday, when Yale defeated Harvard, 3 to 0, and Bucknell topped the undefeated but twice tied Fordham eleven, 14 to 13.

The mythical championship of the East is almost as much a matter of anyone's guess as it was previous to the opening of the season. This week practically closes the football season and with title thoughts discarded, the unbiased gridiron fan has a selection of games any one of which may prove a classic. There are five games down for Nov. 26, with Colgate at Brown, Carnegie Tech at New York University, Cornell at Pennsylvania, Nebraska at Pittsburgh and Holy Cross vs. Boston College at the Harvard Stadium in a game of which part of the proceeds go to the city of Boston unemployment fund. Next Saturday there are three more feature contests, with Stanford invading Boston to play Dartmouth in the Harvard Stadium, Notre Dame coming east to play West Point at New York and Princeton playing Yale at New Haven.

The fiftieth football game between Harvard and Yale is now a thing of the past, Yale winning, 3 to 0. Yale trooped into the Harvard Stadium with a record that did not impress, while Harvard was undefeated, untied and naturally favored to win. Like most of the other 49 affairs, the favored team found itself needing more than just a rating, and in this particular game the nonfavored nursed a determination that would not be denied.

It was a typical Harvard-Yale game of outstanding line play and further proof that a great line can mean a game of breaks. From the start of the season each team had "greats" in the backfield, but weaknesses in the line, but in this game the line play overshadowed the backfields and brought about the deciding of the winner. In technique it was a poorly played football game.

Last of Undefeated

Bucknell rose to the heights of greatness against a strong undefeated Fordham team in the Polo Grounds and came from behind, 13 to 0 in the first minute of the second period to score two touchdowns and the points after, winning 14 to 13. Bucknell resorted to the air and stunned the Rams with speed and deception. Columbia, undergoing its most successful season in years, nearly defeated Syracuse, but the Orange linemen steadied twice when the Lions were approaching touchdowns to hurl them back and protect the goal line. Columbia outplayed the Orange with C. E. Montgomery '34, featuring by averaging six yards a rush.

West Point ran through a practice game against Ursinus, 54 to 6, in preparation for its coming game with Notre Dame. Brown downed an old rival, New Hampshire, 19 to 13, and Lafayette triumphed over its arch rival, Lehigh, 13 to 7. Annapolis did well to hold the tricky Southern Methodist eleven, 13 to 6, and Penn State lost its eighth game of the season, 19 to 0, to West Virginia in the other important eastern games.

Among the small college games Springfield swamped Vermont, 78 to 0. Massachusetts State and Tufts tied 7 to 7.

SPRINGBOKS WIN FROM CARDIFF

By Radio

CARDIFF, Wales, Nov. 23—South Africa's mighty "Springboks" who are drawing near the four really important fixtures of their tour—against Wales Dec. 5, Ireland Dec. 19, England Jan. 2 and Scotland Jan. 16—played clever Rugby football here Saturday to defeat Cardiff, one of the best known club sides in Britain, 13 points to 5 (two goals and one try to one goal).

It may be recalled that the tourists worked safely through 12 engagements without having their colors lowered, then in the thirteenth, two Saturdays ago, they fielded a weaker side than usual and were convincingly beaten by a combined Midland Counties team. Afterwards they were held to a draw by Devonshire and Cornwall combination and speculation arose as to whether their unexpected reverse at Leicester would have upset their confidence.

Saturday's display might almost be taken as evidence that it had, for the visitors relied to an even greater extent than usual upon kicking to see them through. They hardly ever attempted to bring off a combined movement among the backs and it was to cunning crosskicks that they owed two of their three tries.

The Cardiff players rose brilliantly to the occasion and worried the tourists from the start to the finish. Their forwards battled gallantly against eight heavier than themselves and their three-quarterbacks zipped the ball from hand to hand with delightful freedom; but they were faced by a grimly resolute defense specially adept at "covering up" and capable of brilliantly strategical touch kicking.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Annapolis 7, Gettysburg 0.
Harvard 1, Yale 1.
Lehigh 2, Lafayette 0.
Mass. State 2, Fitchburg N. S. 1.
M. I. T. 3, M. I. T. 1935 0.
Northeastern 3, Tufts 1.
Ohio State 4, West Point 1.
Panzer 4, Brooklyn C. C. 0.
Pennsylvania 1, Princeton 0.
Penn State 4, Temple 0.
Springfield 4, Brown 1.

STANFORD BOWS TO CALIFORNIA

Bears Score First Football Victory Over Rivals Since 1923

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Nov. 23—California students serpentined on the Stanford gridiron Saturday for the first time since 1923, as the University of California Bears, coached by W. A. (Navy Bill) Ingram, defeated the Stanford University Indians, 6 to 0, in the thirty-seventh big game of Pacific coast football.

The Golden Bear margin of victory was furnished by Henry W. Schaldach '32, who ran and passed the ball 35 yards in eight plays early in the second quarter, climaxing his efforts with a two-yard plunge through the line for the only score of the day.

Schaldach was the outstanding man on the field. This brilliant halfback carried the California offensive burden on his shoulders throughout the game with his running, passing and punting, and was a defensive bulwark until removed from the field in the last period due to a mishap.

Coach Glenn S. ("Pop") Warner's Indians receive the opening kickoff and found themselves in difficulty almost immediately, when, after two plays, a backfield fumble was recovered by R. W. Gill '32 of the Bears on the Stanford 25-yard line. Schaldach carried the ball, passing once to J. A. Kaufmann '33 to the 11-yard line, where the Indian line held for downs.

Warner's men launched their principal first-half offensive drive at that point, advancing to the California 30-yard line.

The Bears gained 30 yards on subsequent punt exchanges, taking the ball on the Stanford 30-yard line as the second quarter opened.

Seven running plays by Schaldach and a pass from Schaldach to J. W. Smith '32 drove the Indians back to their two-yard line, from where Schaldach bucked it over. Schaldach's try for point was blocked.

Stanford displayed greater offensive strength in the second half than in the first, but California was definitely superior during the entire game. Late in the third quarter, and early in the fourth, the Indians made their only scoring threat of the day. Receiving a California punt in midfield, the Stanford eleven, with Ernest W. Caddel Jr. '33 and Jack N. Hillman '34 carrying the ball, fought its way to a first down on the Blue and Gold 13-yard line. A 10-yard loss and two incomplete passes, and California regained possession safely outside the danger zone.

In the closing seconds of play William Corbus '33 of Stanford recovered a Bear fumble in midfield, and the Indians began a desperate passing attack which ended abruptly when R. E. Gill intercepted on his own 20-yard line.

Saturday's big game was the first lost by a Stanford team since Warner became coach, in 1924. In that year the Indians held their Berkeley rivals to a 20-to-20 tie, and had established a record of five big-game victories and one tie up to the 1931 season. The game also marked the entrance of Ingram into the Stanford-California annual rivalry.

CALIFORNIA	STANFORD
Stone, Waterbury, le	
	re, Doub, Norgard, Reynolds
Ransom, lt	rt, Ehrhonr
Carlson, lg	rg, Corbus
Medanich, c	c, Marks, Bates
S. T. Gill, Marthu, rg	
	lg, Hulen, Bigelow, Scribner
Tozer, rt	lt, Hand, Grey, Preismick
Kaufmann, Diresta, re	le, Colvin, Neill
Smith, Kirwan, qb	
	qb, Capt. H. H. Hillman, Allen
Schaldach, Valianos, lhb	
	rhb, Caddel, Lambert
R. E. Gill, Kiefer, rhb	
lhb, Hardy, Afflerbaugh, Campbell, Lacombe	
Castro, McCutcheon, fb	
	fb, Rintala, Allen, J. N. Hillman

Score—University of California 6, Stanford University 0. Touchdown—Schaldach for California. Referee—Herb Dana, Umpire—T. D. Louttit. Lineman—Thomas Fitzpatrick. Field judge—R. J. Evans. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Eastern Football Scores

PRINCETON		YALE	
27-Amherst	0	19-Maine	0
7-Brown	19	7-Georgia	26
0-Cornell	33	27-Chicago	0
0-Annapolis	15	6-West Point	6
0-Michigan	21	33-Dartmouth	33
7-Lehigh	19	52-St. John's	0
0-Wash. & Lee.	6	3-Harvard	0
41	113	147	65
HARVARD		ANNAPOLIS	
28-Bates	0	13-William&Mary	6
39-N. Hampshire	0	0-Maryland	6
14-West Point	13	12-Delaware	7
35-Texas	7	15-Princeton	0
19-Virginia	0	0-W. V. Wes.	0
7-Dartmouth	6	0-Ohio State	20
7-Holy Cross	0	0-Notre Dame	20
0-Yale	3	6-S. M. U.	13
149	29	45	72
COLGATE		DARTMOUTH	
40-Niagara	0	56-Norwich	6
45-St. Lawrence	0	61-Buffalo	0
16-Lafayette	0	14-Holy Cross	7
33-Manhattan	0	6-Columbia	19
0-N. Y. U.	13	20-Lebanon	6
27-Mississippi	0	33-Yale	33
32-Penn State	7	6-Harvard	7
21-Syracuse	7	14-Cornell	0
214	27	210	78
WEST POINT		COLUMBIA	
60-Ohio North'n	0	61-Middlebury	0
67-Knox	6	51-Union	0
20-Michigan St.	7	37-Wesleyan	0
13-Harvard	14	19-Dartmouth	6
6-Yale	6	19-Williams	0
27-Colorado	0	0-Cornell	13
20-Louisiana	0	27-Virginia	0
0-Pittsburgh	26	9-Brown	7
54-Ursinus	6	0-Syracuse	0
267	65	223	26
CORNELL		SYRACUSE	
68-Clarkson	0	46-St. Lawrence	6
37-Niagara	6	49-Hobart	0
27-Richmond	0	48-Ohio Wes	7
33-Princeton	0	33-Florida	12
13-Columbia	0	7-Penn State	0
54-Alfred	0	15-Mich. State	10
0-Dartmouth	14	33-West. Res.	0
		7-Colgate	21
		0-Columbia	0
232	20	238	56
PITTSBURGH		NEW YORK	
61-Miami (O.)	0	65-Hobart	0
20-Iowa	0	34-W. V. Wes.	0
34-W. Virginia	0	34-Georgetown	0
32-West. Res.	0	27-Rutgers	7
12-Notre Dame	25	13-Colgate	0
41-Penn State	6	6-Oregon	14
14-Carnegie T.	6	6-Georgia	7
26-West Point	0	0-Fordham	0
240	37	205	28
BROWN		WASH. & JEFF.	
22-Colby	0	14-W. V. Wes.	0
18-R. I. State	0	10-Carnegie T.	7
19-Princeton	7	19-Marshall	0
38-Tufts	12	13-W. Maryland	12
33-Lehigh	0	0-Lafayette	21
0-Holy Cross	33	2-Temple	6
26-Ohio Wes.	13	6-Marquette	13
7-Columbia	9	0-Bucknell	10
19-N. Hampshire	13	27-W. Reserve	7
132	87	92	76
CARNEGIE TECH.		PENNSYLVANIA	
25-Buffalo	0	32-Swarthmore	7
7-W. & J.	10	14-Frank. & M.	0
13-Georgia T.	0	32-Lehigh	0
6-Purdue	13	27-Wisconsin	13
0-Notre Dame	19	3-Lafayette	0
6-Pittsburgh	14	0-Notre Dame	49
19-Temple	13	13-Georgia T.	12
76	69	121	81

YALE AND HARVARD TIE AT SOCCER, 1-1

The varsity soccer teams of Harvard and Yale played through 98 minutes of fast soccer on Harvard's Business School Field Saturday afternoon and ended in a 1-to-1 tie. The Crimson took an early lead when J. B. Wight Jr. '32, scored after about three minutes of play. This advantage was held until five minutes from the final whistle, when D. W. Henry '32S, on a brilliant individual rush, scored the equalizer for Yale. Two five-minute overtime periods failed to break the tie. The summary:

HARVARD	YALE
Wight, ol	or, Jordan
Broadbent, il	ir, Henry
Gunmere, c	c, Noyes, O'Meara
Schumacher, ir	il, Knudsen
Dorman, or	ol, Norris
Pollard, Caturani, lh	rh, Morris
Frame, ch	ch, Fawcett
Waters, rh	lh, Luce, Martin
Wemple, lb	rb, Bannon
Catella, rb	lb, Hersey
Powel, g	g, Vanwinkle

Score—Harvard 1, ale 1. Goals—Wight for Harvard; Henry for Yale. Referee—W. Andrews. Linesmen—Corrigan and Gibson. Time—Four 22-minute periods and 10 minutes overtime.

LONDON AND CLEVELAND DRAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23—London Tecumsehs were unable to do better than a 4-to-4 tie with Cleveland Indians in an International Hockey League game here Saturday. It was the second meeting of the two teams this winter. Cleveland had previously defeated Tecumsehs at London in the opening game of the season.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Appalachian 25, Concord St. 0.
Arizona 14, DePaul 13.
Baldwin Wallace 19, Akron 0.
Billings P. I. 33, Montana Normal 6.
Bluffton 12, Defiance 12.
Boston College 18, Boston 6.
Bradley 19, Milliken 12.
Brown 19, New Hampshire 13.
Bucknell 14, Fordham 13.
California 6, Stanford 0.
Carbondale 7, DeKalb 6.
Catawba 30, Lincoln Memorial 0.
Catholic 13, Providence 7.
Centre 78, Louisville 0.
Citadel 75, Presbyterian 0.
Clark 7, Morehouse 0.
Colorado 17, Colorado College 7.
Columbia 0, Syracuse 0.
Delaware 31, Haverford 0.
DePauw 13, Wabash 7.
Delta Teachers 27, Mississippi S. T. 7.
Detroit 20, Michigan State 13.
Detroit C. C. 0, Wilmington 0.
Dickinson 14, Muhlenberg 0.
Drake 6, Grinnell 0.
Duke 0, North Carolina 0.
Duquesne 13, North Dakota 7.
Elon 19, Guilford 6.
Fisk 13, Talladega 0.
Gallaudet 0, Shepherd 0.
Geneva 18, Westminster 0.
Georgia 12, Alabama P. I. 6.
Georgia Tech 23, Florida 0.
Georgetown 13, Villanova 6.
Greenbrier 62, Harris Military 6.
Grove City 20, Thiel 0.
Haskell 31, Ogelthorpe 6.
Hobart 13, Rochester 7.
High Point 12, Lenoir Rhyne 6.
Holy Cross 16, Loyola (Baltimore) 14.
Howard 7, Birmingham Southern 6.
Illinois College 12, Eureka 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 17, Illinois S. N. 0.
John Carroll 18, Otterbein 0.
Juniata 25, Waynesburg 6.
Kansas 14, Missouri 0.
Kansas State 19, N. D. State 6.
Kent State 7, Hiram 0.
Kittenberg 21, Dayton 6.
Knoxville 0, So. Carolina A. and M. 0.
Lafayette 13, Lehigh 7.
Lake Forest 7, Augustana 7.
Louisiana Tech 27, Louisiana College 7.
Macon 21, American 0.
Manhattan 8, St. John's 7.
Maryland 13, Washington & Lee 7.
Marquette 7, Creighton 0.
Mass. State 7, Tufts 7.
Michigan 6, Minnesota 0.
Monmouth 19, Galesburg 0.
Mt. Union 32, Oberlin 0.
Nebraska 23, Iowa State 0.
North Central 14, Kalamazoo 7.
Northwestern 19, Iowa 0.
Ohio State 40, Illinois 0.
Oklahoma Aggies 14, Wichita 6.
Oklahoma City 37, Neb. Wesleyan 0.
Olivet 23, Hope 0.
Oregon 13, U. C. L. A. 6.
Paine 12, Benecit 6.
Penn (150) 20, Princeton (150) 0.
Penn M. I. 13, Susquehanna 0.
Pittsburgh T. 13, Hays State 6.
Pomona 6, Occidental 0.
Puget Sound 25, Pacific 6.
Purdue 19, Indiana 0.
Randolph Macon 21, American 0.
Rice 26, Arkansas 12.
Rio Grande 19, Morehead 12.
Roanoke 7, Emory & Henry 6.
Rollins 12, Bowdon St. 6.
San Francisco 40, Nevada 7.
Santa Clara 6, Wyoming 0.
Shippensburg T. 7, Indiana T. 6.
South Carolina 21, N. C. State 0.
Southern 82, Leland 0.
Southern California 16, Notre Dame 14.
Southern Methodist 13, Annapolis 6.
Southern Oregon N. 20, Columbia (Portland) 7.
Southwestern 54, Union 13.
Springfield 78, Vermont 0.
St Olaf 21, Concordia 0.
Stetson 20, Southern 0.
St. Bonaventure 0, Niagara 0.
St. John's 13, Lynchburg 0.
St. Joseph 20, Washington 0.
So. Oregon Nor. 20, Columbia (Ore.) 7.
St. Vincent 13, New River 6.
Tenn. Wes. 21, Alabama N. S. 6.
Temple 18, Denver 0.
Texas Christian 19, Baylor 6.
Texas Mines 20, New Mexico Aggies 0.
Transylvania 13, Union (Ky.) 12.
Tulane 40, South 0.
Tuskegee 32, Alabama Tech 7.
Union 7, Rensselaer 2.
Upsala 19, Brooklyn C. C. 7.
Valparaiso 57, A. C. P. E. 0.
Wash. & Jeff. 27, Western Reserve 7.
Washington State 12, Gonzaga 6.
West Point 54, Ursinus 6.
Western Ky. 41, Eastern Ky. 7.
Western Maryland 20, Mt. St. Mary 0.
Western Teach. 7, Central Teachers 6.
West Virginia 19, Penn State 0.
Wheaton 18, Aurora 0.
Whittier 19, Redlands 7.
Wilberforce 14, Lincoln 6.
Wisconsin 12, Chicago 7.
Wittenberg 21, Dayton 6.
W. M. T. 7, Central M. T. 6.
Wooster 12, Denison 6.
W. Va. Wesleyan 38, Allegheny 7.
Yale 3, Harvard 0.
York 0, Midland 0.

CANADIAN RUGBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 23—Rugby football in Canada is rapidly nearing the end. There are but three senior teams left in the running for the Canadian championship, Montreal A. A. A. and Western University, which meet next Saturday, and Regina, which meets the eastern champions on Dec. 5. On Saturday Montreal defeated Toronto Argonauts in an exhibition game, 7 to 0, scoring their twelfth straight victory this season. Royal Military College defeated McMaster University for the intercollegiate intermediate championship, 14 to 1, but like McGill, the intercollegiate junior champions, they will not compete in the Canadian series.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

West Point 26, New Hampshire 29.
West Virginia 20, Annapolis 35.

NORTH CAROLINA IS TEAM TITLEHOLDER

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Nov. 23 (AP)—The University of North Carolina won the annual Southern Conference cross-country run Saturday with a team score of 25. Virginia Polytechnic Institute was second with 77 points and University of Tennessee third with 100. Five other teams finished in the following order: Florida, 119; Duke, 120; Georgia Tech, 121; Maryland, 128; Georgia, 176.

Paced by Capt. C. A. Jensen '32, who finished first, other North Carolina runners finished in second, third, fifth and fourteenth positions. Jensen's time for the five miles was 27m. 10.2s.

SYRACUSE STARS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 23—Syracuse stars registered a 2-to-0 win over London Tecumsehs here Sunday night and went into a three-cornered tie with Detroit and Cleveland for third place in the International Hockey League. The defeat left London in last place.

SYRACUSE TACKLE CHOSEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Thomas Lombardi '33 of Queens has been elected captain of the 1932 football team at Syracuse University, it was announced Saturday. The new captain, who prepared at Jamaica High School and who is 6ft. 3in. in height and weighs 203 pounds, plays tackle.

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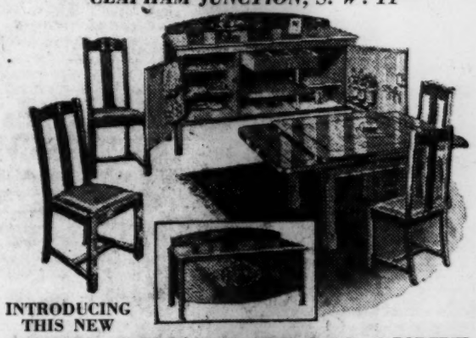
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YALE DEFEATS CRIMSON, 3 TO 0

Booth's Dropkick in Final Period Spoils Harvard's Unbeaten Record

A 24-yard field goal engineered by Capt. Albert J. Booth Jr. '32S with less than five minutes to play gave Yale a well-earned 3-to-0 gridiron victory over Harvard Saturday, before a capacity crowd of 58,000 persons at the Harvaru Stadium. It was the first triumph for the Eli over the Crimson in four years and spoiled the record of the Harvard eleven which had gone into this game without a defeat or tie this season. The Crimson team, captained by that great quarterback W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, fought the Blue to a standstill from the opening whistle, but only once was the Crimson within hailing distance of their opponents' goal line.

Harvard went into this game well-coached and provided with a smart play on the kickoff that should have produced a touchdown and probably victory. Wood received, drew the Yale tacklers toward him, passed back to J. W. Crickard '33 on the five-yard line and the latter, well protected, skirted the sideline to Yale's nine-yard line where he was forced out by Herster Barres '32, Yale end. The shock to Yale must have been terrific, but regardless of whether the Harvard choice of plays was good or not, the Yale line asserted itself and the Crimson "golden opportunity" vanished.

From that time on the Eli, with less deceptive plays, outfought and outplayed Harvard. Yale ends bottled Harvard's sweeps, driving in the cutback plays and throwing the end runs for losses, until the Harvard timing became ragged. The Eli line proved courageously stanch and the secondary backed up quickly and powerfully. Harvard's famed forward-passing attack was minimized when the same Yale line rushed the passer and hindered the eligible receivers.

Yale gained on rushes until in scoring position and then Harvard changed from a six-man line to seven and piled up Eli plays easily. Robert B. Parker '33, punting brilliantly until he began to weaken, pushed Harvard back consistently and the Crimson retaliated with a trick kick, one player holding the ball about two feet from the ground for a teammate to kick. The ball sailed over the safety man's head more than once.

As the game progressed it was evident that a "break" would determine the winner and Yale forced such a situation. Harvard's powerful tackle, Irad B. Hardy Jr. '33, was removed late in the fourth quarter and the line weakened momentarily—enough for Yale to block Wood's punt. A 20-yard or more forward pass, Captain Booth to Barres, brought the ball into scoring position and when the Harvard line held, the little Yale captain dropkicked the winning points. It was a personal triumph for Booth because he had been stopped on two previous attempts to shine against his team's ancient rival, the Crimson. The summary:

YALE		HARVARD
Fiygare, Hawley	le	re, Hageman, Francisco
Wilbur, lt		rt, Kopans, Kales, Paxon
Nichols, Strange	lg	rg, Myerson, Talbot, Rogers
Betner, Doonan	c	c, Hallowell, Cunningham
Rotan, Converse	rg	lg, Ginman, Esterly
Hall, Bouscaren	rt	lt, Hardy, Finlayson, Bancroft
Barres	re	le, Nazro, Record, Moushegian
Parker, Sullivan	qb	qb, Wood, Wells
Booth, Lassiter	lhb	rhb, Schereschewsky, Nevin
Crowley, Taylor	rhb	lhb, Crickard, Mayo
Levering, Ingram	M. Williamson	fb, White, Gleason, Dean

Score—Yale 3, Harvard 0. Goal from field—Booth. Referee—W. G. Crowell, Swarthmore. Umpire—C. J. McCarthy, Philadelphia. Lineman—H. A. Fisher, Columbia. Field Judge—E. E. Miller, Penn. State. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Philadelphians Dominate Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 23—Of the 11 first-string players selected to represent the Southeast section in the women's United States field hockey tournament in Chicago this week, 10 are members of the Philadelphia Field Hockey Association's All-America team, and the eleventh member was chosen from the Baltimore district as the result of a two-day tournament, which ended at the Montclair Athletic Club on Saturday. North Jersey gained one place among the reserves and Baltimore another.

The two-day tournament ended with victories for the Philadelphia first team, 12 to 0, over North Jersey firsts; Baltimore, 9 to 1, over North Jersey Reserves, and Philadelphia Reserves, 10 to 0, over Washington.

The Southeast first and reserve teams for the national tournament will line up as follows:

First team: Miss Susanne Cross, right wing; Miss Virginia Vanderbeck, right inner; Miss Katherine Wiener, center forward; Mrs. Dorothy Lee Haslam, left inner; Miss Betty Cadbury, left wing; Miss Anne Pugh, of Baltimore, right halfback; Miss Anne B. Townsend, center halfback; Miss Barbara Strebeigh, left halfback; Miss Jerry Thaete, right fullback; Miss Ann Page, left fullback, and Miss Frances Elliott, goal.

Reserve team: Miss Evelyn Remington right wing; Miss Catherine Kendig, right inner; Miss Virginia Allen, center forward; Miss Agnes Rogers of Baltimore, left inner; Miss Marianne Bennett of North Jersey, left wing; Miss Kitty McLean, right halfback; Miss Betty Taussig, left halfback; Miss Margaret Collier, right fullback; Miss Ethel Grant, left fullback, and Miss Leeta McWilliams, goal.

PHILADELPHIA		NORTH JERSEY
Miss Cadbury, lw		rw, Miss Fensterer
Miss J. Kendig, li		ri, Miss Berralt
Miss Wiener, cf		cf, Miss Christy
Miss Allen, ri		li, Miss Feder
Miss Cross, rw		lw, Miss Hascup
Miss Strebeigh, lhb		rhb, Miss Pike
Miss Townsend, chb		chb, Miss Bennett
Miss Taussig, rhb		lhb, Miss Foster
Miss Page, lfb		rfb, Miss Powers
Miss Thaete, rfb		lfb, Mrs. Schlereth
Miss Elliott, g		g, Miss Beggs

Score—Philadelphia 12, North Jersey 0. Goals—Miss Wiener 5, Miss Kendig 4, Miss Allen, Miss Cadbury, Miss Strebeigh for Philadelphia. Umpires—Miss Parry, Miss Simes. Miss Marchant. Time—Two 30m. periods.

BALTIMORE		NO. JERSEY RES.
Miss Hoff, lw		rw, Miss Kelsey
Miss Corning, li		ri, Miss Bishop
Miss Rodgers, cf		cf, Miss Torres
Miss Simes, ri		li, Miss Bondy
Miss Johnston, rw		lw, Miss MacMahon
Miss Scott, lhb		rhb, Miss Snyder
Miss Cogswell, chb		chb, Miss Richardson
Miss Freeman, rhb		lhb, Miss Badger
Miss Sullivan, lfb		rfb, Miss Dickson
Miss Pugh, rfb		lfb, Miss Marchant
Miss Claybrook, g		g, Miss Kremer

Score—Baltimore 9, North Jersey Reserves 1. Goals—Miss Rodgers 7, Miss Simes, Miss Hoff for Baltimore; Miss Bondy for North Jersey Reserves. Umpires—Mrs. Dorothy Lindsay, Baltimore, and Miss Helen Fogg, North Jersey, first half; Miss Virginia Allen, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Lindsay, second half. Time—Two 30m. periods.

PHILADELPHIA RES.		WASHINGTON
Miss Wilson, lw		rw, Miss Sprout
Mrs. Haslam, li		ri, Miss McCallum
Miss Vanderbeck, cf		cf, Miss Lukens
Miss C. Kendig, ri		li, Miss Neal
Miss Remington, rw		lw, Miss Morrison
Mrs. Brown, lhb		rhb, Miss Turnbull
Miss West, chb		chb, Miss J. Wilson
Miss McLean, rhb		lhb, Miss Meyer
Miss Grant, lfb		rfb, Miss Sayre
Miss Collier, rfb		lfb, Miss Gordon
Miss McWilliams, g		g, Miss Spaulding

Score—Philadelphia Reserves 10, Washington 0. Goals—Miss Vanderbeck 4, Mrs. Haslam 3, Miss Kendig 2, Miss Wilson for Philadelphia Reserves. Umpires—Miss Mary H. Parry, Philadelphia, and Miss Betty Freeman, Baltimore, first half; Miss Marianna Bennett, North Jersey, and Miss Ann Page, Philadelphia, second half. Time—Two 30m. periods.

Western Ontario Defeats Sarnia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARNIA, Nov. 23—University of Western Ontario, senior champions of the Intercollegiate Rugby Union, defeated the Sarnia Imperials, Ontario titleholders, in the first of the Canadian championship series here on Saturday by 7 to 1. As a result the winners will meet Montreal A. A. A., interprovincial champions, in the eastern Canada final next Saturday in Montreal. The losers, who were the favorites, scored their only point in the first period, but the Collegians evened the score in the second and took the lead with another single in the third. In the final period they added a safety touch and three singles.

WESTERN ONTARIO		SARNIA
McLachlan, Bell	lo, ro	Van Horne, Burleigh
Valeriote, Veroni	lm, rm	McLean, Hurst
Stull, Mugan	li, ri	Wilson, Parsons
McDermott	s	Evener
Quigley, Gugino	ri, li	Welsh, Aitken
Tweedie, Ferguson	rm, lm	Smith, Baker
McKay, Thompson	ro, lo	Reeve, Finch
Ward	qb	Manore
Brown	lhb, rhb	N. Perry, Geary
Paterson	chb	Stirling
Kennedy, Schnarr	rhb, lhb	Hayes, L. Perry
Bryant, Hauch	lw, rw	Fraser

Score—Western Ontario 7, Sarnia 1. Safety Touch—Hayes. Kick to Deadline—Paterson 2 for Western Ontario; Stirling for Sarnia. Rouges—Paterson for Western Ontario. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—H. de Gruchy, Toronto. Head Linesman—J. McKelvey, Hamilton. Time—Four 15m. periods.

SHORT HILLS CLUB BEATS MONTCLAIR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The third group of the metropolitan squash tennis class C team championship, the four teams from New Jersey, started their series yesterday, with Short Hills Club, on its home courts, taking the round, 4—3, from Montclair Athletic Club. Elizabeth Town & Country Club invaded Newark for a match with Essex Club, and won by a score of 5—2. The summary:

SHORT HILLS CLUB 4, MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 3

E. M. Charshee, Montclair, defeated Charles Hurd, Short Hills, 15—6, 15—11.
J. R. Pitman, Montclair, defeated H. D. McKeever, Short Hills, 15—0, 15—2.
E. M. Douglas, Short Hills, defeated F. L. Glasby, Montclair, 17—15, 18—14.
P. W. Smith, Short Hills, defeated William Behr, Montclair, 15—4, 9—15, 15—11.
F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills, defeated E. V. L. Marshall, Montclair, 17—16, 15—5.
Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills, defeated J. R. Hotchkin, Montclair, 15—4, 15—8.
W. Crawford, Montclair, defeated A. P. Monroe, Short Hills, 10—15, 15—6, 15—13.

ELIZABETH TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB 5, ESSEX CLUB 2

W. J. Mackey Jr., Elizabeth, defeated J. C. Thomas, Essex, 15—4, 18—17.
Paul Scheerer, Essex, defeated Samuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth, 15—12, 15—10.
Joseph H. Des Raismes, Elizabeth, defeated B. M. Shanley, Essex, 6—15, 15—11, 15—10.
Houston E. Landis, Elizabeth, defeated Frank C. Vehslage, Essex, 15—8, 15—8.
Carl Good, Essex, defeated Frank J. McCarthy, Elizabeth, 15—18, 15—7, 15—9.
N. C. Jaquith, Elizabeth, defeated Irving Riker, Essex, 15—17, 17—15, 18—14.
F. E. Leeds, Elizabeth, defeated T. B. Townley, Essex, 18—17, 10—15, 15—12.

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RANGERS ADD TO LEAD OF LEAGUE

Canadiens, Americans and Chicago Win National League Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	4	0	1	15	7	8
Chicago	2	2	0	8	5	6
Detroit	2	0	3	8	10	4
Boston	1	0	3	3	9	2

CANADIAN DIVISION

Americans	3	1	1	8	7	5
Canadiens	2	1	1	10	7	5
Montreal	1	0	3	9	13	2
Toronto	0	2	2	6	9	2

RESULTS NOV. 21

Canadiens 3, Boston 0.
Rangers 5, Toronto 3.

RESULTS NOV. 22

Americans 2, Detroit 1.
Chicago 4, Montreal 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 23—The New York Rangers strengthened their position at the top of the standing in the National Hockey League by defeating the local Maple Leafs, 5 to 3, on Saturday night, the victory being the third for them in four games while the defeat was the second in four for the locals who secured ties in their other two engagements. The winners scored one goal in the first period and added two more before the locals counted in the second, but when the third started the winners were only leading by 4 to 3, the teams having evenly divided the six goals of the middle period. The Rangers added the only goal of the final 20 minutes.

RANGERS		TORONTO
P. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, Gainor, Somers, lw, rw		Bailey, Conacher, Finnigan
Boucher, Gainor, Somers, c		c, Blair, Primeau
W. Cook, Desjardins, Dillon, rw		lw, Cotton, Jackson, Gracie
Johnson, Brennen, ld		rd, Day, Horner
Seibert, Milks, rd		ld, Clancy
Roach, g		g, Chabot

Score—Rangers 5, Toronto 3. Goals—Keeling, W. Cook, Gainor, Somers and Dillon for Rangers; Conacher, Jackson and Clancy for Toronto. Assists—Boucher, Murdoch for Rangers; Conacher and Blair for Toronto. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 23—The world's champion Canadiens took possession of first place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League, temporarily, at least, by defeating the Boston Bruins, 3 to 0, on Saturday night, and had it not been for the brilliant display of Thompson in the visitors' goal the margin of victory would have been several goals greater. The Bruins failed to show the form they displayed last season and at no time were their attacks able to work through the Canadiens' defense, which functioned almost perfectly, and Hainsworth had an easy time in goal. All three counters were scored on individual rushes, Morenz in the first period and Leduc and Joliat in the second. In the final period the visitors replaced their defensemen by forwards in an effort to get goals, but they were held out. The winners had an edge in speed and displayed smart combination and back checked constantly. The summary:

CANADIENS		BOSTON
Joliat, G Mantha, Larochelle	lw	rw, Clapper, Oliver, Boyd
Morenz, Levine, Rivers, c		c, Welland, Barry, Chapman
Wasnie, Mondou, Gagnon, rw		lw, Touhey, Galbraith, Cook
Burke, Munro, ld		rd, Owen, Hitchman
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd		ld, Shore, J. Jerwa
Hainsworth, g		g, Thompson

Score—Canadiens 3, Boston 0. Goals—Morenz, Joliat and Leduc for Canadiens. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and Jack Cameron, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The New York Americans scored another victory over the Detroit Falcons last night, 2 to 1, in a struggle that had little hockey.

AMERICANS		DETROIT
Emms, Massecar, McVeigh, lw, rw		Aurie, Gagne, Cooper, Filmore
Burch, Himes, Hughes, McVeigh, c		c, Lewis, Goodfellow, Filmore
Patterson, Lamb, W. Kilrea, Himes, rw		lw, Cox, H. Kilrea, Sorrell
Ayres, Brydge, Himes, ld		rd, Nogle, Young
Dutton, Shields, Burch, rd		ld, Alex Smith, McInenly
Worters, g		g, Connell

Score—Americans 2, Detroit 1. Goals—McVeigh, W. Kilrea for Americans; H. Kilrea for Detroit. Assists—Burch for Americans; Goodfellow for Detroit. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 — With a whirlwind attack that scored thrice in the opening period, the Chicago Black Hawks defeated the Montreal Maroons, 4 to 2, in a National Hockey League game here last night. A game that was fast and furious from start to finish rewarded a crowd of 12,000.

CHICAGO		MONTREAL
Adams, Gottselig, Lowrey, lw, rw		Ward, H. Smith, Roche
Cook, Romnes, Ripley, c		c, Trottier, Stewart, Brydson
March, Couture, Thompson, rw		lw, Northcott, Siebert, Duguid
Bostrom, Abel, ld		rd, Wilcox, McVicar
Graham, Wentworth, rd, ld		Gallagher, Starr
Gardner, g		g, N. Smith

Score—Chicago 4, Montreal 2. Goals—March 2, Gottselig and Lowrey for Chicago; Trottier and H. Smith for Montreal. Assists—Adams 2, Cook 2, for Chicago; Robinson, Brydson and Stewart for Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Gerald Goodman.

Northeast Hockey Teams Are Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 23—Boston leads in number of players who made the All-Northeast first and reserve teams, which will take part in the United States women's field hockey tournament near Chicago this week. Five on the first team are from Boston and five among the reserves. Fairchester is represented by three on the first team and two reserves, New York has two on each squad and Stuyvesant one on the first team and two reserves.

The Northeast individual selections, made on the first of a two-day tournament at Smith College, follow:

First team: Miss Evelyn Glidden, Boston, left wing; Miss Betty Richy, Boston, left inner; Miss Virginia Bouquardez, New York, center forward; Miss Mary Appollonio, Boston, right inner; Miss Woolsey, Fairchester, right wing; Miss Wheeler, Stuyvesant, left halfback; Miss Helen Libby, Boston, center halfback; Miss Priscilla Bartol, Boston, right halfback; Miss Black, Fairchester, left fullback; Mrs. Dorothy Andrus Burke, Fairchester, right fullback; Miss Alice Willey, New York, goal.

Reserve team: Miss McLane, Stuyvesant, left wing; Miss Chittenden, Fairchester, left inner; Miss Marian Maxim, Boston, center forward; Miss Lucille Reilly, New York, right inner; Miss Catherine Bigham, Boston, right wing; Miss Betty Sherwood, New York, left halfback; Miss Cicely Bartke, Boston, center halfback; Miss Port, Stuyvesant, right halfback; Miss Frances Pierce, Boston, left fullback; Miss Fanny Curtis, Boston, right fullback; Miss Douglas, Fairchester, goal.

Scores of the first-team matches on Saturday were Boston 2, New York 0; Fairchester 11, New York 0. Reserve team scores were: Fairchester 4, Stuyvesant 0; Boston 4, Smith College, 2; Mount Holyoke College 4, New York 3.

Sunday scores included a 6-to-0 victory by the Northeast representatives over the Northest Reserves; Fairchester 6, New York 2; Boston 9, Stuyvesant 0. In a reserve game New York held Stuyvesant to a scoreless tie in the first half, but lost 2 to 1.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gerald M. Coughlan of the Irish Olympic team arrived today on the liner Stuttgart to make arrangements for participation of the Irish Free State team in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles and to invite American teams to take part in the Tailteann Games in Dublin next June. Among those who will participate in the Olympics will be Patrick O'Callahan, champion hammer-thrower of Ireland; William O'Shea, welterweight boxer, and Lieutenant Coughlan, who holds the Irish record for the half-mile.

OLYMPICS RALLY TO TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 23—Detroit Olympics rallied in the third period to earn a 3-to-3 overtime tie with Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets here Sunday night. Pittsburgh was leading 3 to 0 in the second period. Manager George H. Hay saved the Olympics from defeat with a goal 35 seconds before the end of the third period at a time when Pittsburgh was leading 3 to 2.

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SPRINGFIELD AND NEW HAVEN IN TIE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Springfield	2	1	0	11	8	5
New Haven	2	1	1	12	4	5
Providence	1	2	0	10	9	4
Boston	1	0	2	6	11	2
Philadelphia	0	1	2	3	6	1
New York	0	1	1	3	7	1

RESULTS NOV. 21

Springfield 3, Philadelphia 2.
New Haven 7, Boston 0.

RESULTS NOV. 22

New York 3, Providence 3, overtime.
New Haven 0, Philadelphia 0, overtime.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23—Springfield's Indians defeated the Philadelphia Arrows, 3 to 2, in a rather listless Canadian-American Hockey League game here Saturday night. The Indians seemed worn as a result of their overtime tie with Providence on Thursday. Philadelphia succeeded in tieing the count at 2-all in the second period, but a neat solo effort by Benson for his second goal of the night gave the home team victory in the final period. It was the Arrow's second defeat in as many games. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD		PHILADELPHIA
Heximer, Jarvis, Paul, lw		rw, Filkin, Buckles
Benson, McAdam, Heard, c		c, Andrews, Anderson
Saunders, Barton, Starr, rw		lw, Pusie, Hudson, King
Callighen, Wilson, ld		rd, McCaffrey, Coulter
Heller, Medynski, rd		ld, Nichols, Paulhus
Moore, g		g, Murray

Score—Springfield 3, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Benson 2, Jarvis for Springfield; Anderson and Andrews for Philadelphia. Assists—Heximer for Springfield; Andrews, Filkin for Philadelphia. Officials—F. A. Synnott and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

The Bruin Cubs tried valiantly to win their opening Canadian-American Hockey League game at the Boston Garden Saturday night but found the New Haven Eagles a better conditioned hockey team with a goaltender who just would not be beaten. The locals pressed in the first period, but New Haven scored once, then followed with three more in the second session and three in the final to win, 7 to 0. Walsh, New Haven goalie, was given many close calls. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		BOSTON
Burmister, Keating, wilson, lw, rw		Burke, Downie, Lyons
Convey, Jackson, c		c, Conn, Runge, McGoldrick
Carson, Kuhn, Collings, rw		lw, Klein, Sutherland, Koski
Speyer, Radley, ld		rd, Pratt, Lane, Houbregs
Dutkowski, Jeremiah, rd		ld, Foster, Lane
Walsh, g		g, Jackson

Score—New Haven 7, Boston 0. Goals—Carson 2, Kuhn 2, Radley 2, Keating for New Haven. Assists—Convey, Burmister, Speyer, Jeremiah for New Haven. Referees—Bill Stewart and Bill Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The Bronx Tigers, the newest members of the Canadian-American Hockey League, showed far better form in their second league game, Saturday, at the Coliseum, when they held the Providence Reds to a tie, 3 to 3. Ossie Osmundsen, the new right wing from Vancouver, was the star with two goals to his credit, while Billy Boucher scored the tying goal in combination with Leo Bougeault. Gizzy Hart, Providence left wing, was a tower of strength, with some aid from Sparky Vail. Hart made two goals and assisted in the third, but weakened badly toward the end, and allowed the tying goal to come through his sector. The summary:

BRONX TIGERS		PROVIDENCE
Sheppard, Chouinard, Grant, lw		rw, Cormier, Taylor, Giroux
Pettinger, Whittles, Moore, c		c, Gaudreault, Murray
Osmundsen, Boucher, Pickets, rw		lw, Hart, Harrington
Bourgeault, Pringle, Regan, ld		rd, Vail, Lesieur
Regan, Arnott, Pringle, rd		ld, Carson, Desmarais
Forbes, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Tigers 3, Providence 3. Goals—Osmundsen 2, Boucher for Tigers; Hart 2, Cormier for Providence. Assists—Bourgeault for Tigers; Hart for Providence. Referees—Ernest Davin and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23—The New Haven Eagles and the Philadelphia Arrows played 70 minutes of erratic hockey here last night in an overtime game to chalk up a scoreless tie. Both teams had repeated threatening shots at the goalies, but not one of these opportunities was converted into a score—the reason being the remarkable defensive work of the two goaltenders, "Flat" Walsh of New Haven and Mickey Murray of Philadelphia. Soft ice marred the play of the latter part of the game. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		PHILADELPHIA
Burmister, Wilson, Keating, lw		rw, Filkin, Hudson, King
Convey, Jackson, c		c, Andrews, Anderson
Carson, Kuhn, Collings, rw		lw, Pusie, Buckles
Speyer, Jeremiah, ld		rd, McCaffrey, Coulter
Dutkowski, Radley, rd		ld, Nichols, Coulter
Walsh, g		g, Murray

Score—New Haven 0, Philadelphia 0. Referees—Ernie Davin and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Indiana Victor In Cross-Country

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Pts.
Indiana University	38
University of Wisconsin	63
University of Michigan	76
University of Illinois	91
Purdue University	127
University of Minnesota	134
University of Iowa	178
University of Chicago	184
Northwestern University	196

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 23—Placing four men among the first 10, Indiana University won the Intercollegiate Conference cross-country championship for the fourth consecutive year over the four-mile University of Iowa course here Saturday.

Capt. Henry Brocksmith '32, runnerup in the Conference race last year, led his team to the victory when he covered the distance in 21m. 59 7-10s. for first place.

Three of Brocksmith's team mates, J. C. Watson '32, Robert Kemp '32, and C. C. Hornbostel '34, gave a good account of themselves. Watson was third, Kemp was fifth, and Hornbostel was ninth.

Coach Tom Jones's veteran harrier outfit from University of Wisconsin, ancient cross-country rival of Indiana and holder of the Conference title for four years prior to the current Hoosier hierarchy, was in runnerup position for the second consecutive season.

Runner	College	Time m.	Time s.
Henry Brocksmith	Indiana	21	59.9
R. W. Howell	Michigan	22	13
J. C. Watson	Indiana	22	24
J. L. Currell	Minnesota	22	39
Robert Kemp	Indiana	22	56
Kenneth Bertrand	Wisconsin	23	17.8
Lawrence Kirk	Wisconsin	23	18
C. Popejoy	Purdue	23	26.8
C. C. Hornbostel	Indiana	24	28
R. A. Ostrander	Michigan	24	33.2

COLUMBIA ELECTS GRENDA

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Stephen J. Grenda '33 of Lawrence, Mass., has been elected captain of the 1932 Columbia University football team, which closed its season against Syracuse University. Grenda is the second Lawrence boy in as many years to captain the Lions, succeeding Ralph A. Hewitt '32. Grenda has been a regular at left guard for Columbia for two years. He captained the freshman team three years ago.

ALL-SCOTTISH TEAM BEATS ALL-ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23—Displaying its usual fine teamwork, the All-Scottish women's field hockey eleven defeated an All-St. Louis team Saturday, 16 to 0, before a crowd of about 1000.

The St. Louis players appeared helpless against the tourists, who did not permit a St. Louis girl to take a single shot at goal, Mrs. Irene Cleland not having to make a stop in the net. Miss Ernestine Long, the St. Louis goalie, stopped 24 shots, while the visiting forwards and wings were breaking through for goal after goal.

Miss Nan Scott, right inner, was the scoring star of the day with seven, while Miss Kathleen Adam, center forward, was a close second with six goals. Miss Effie McKerrow, left inner, scored three times.

BUFFALO HELD TO TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Nov. 23—The Buffalo Bisons were held to a 1-to-1 tie in overtime here Saturday night by the Windsor Bulldogs in a hard-fought International Hockey League game, but retained their hold on first place by a single point. Windsor remained in second place through the tie.

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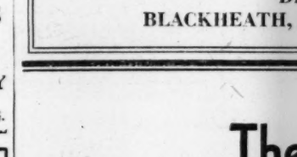

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104 WEST END-LANE, HAMPSTEAD, N. W. 6
9 COLIN PARADE, THE HYDE, HENDON, N. W. 9
41 ALRIC AVE., HARLESDEN, N. W. 10
1 HIGH RD., WILLESDEN GREEN, N. W. 10
515 LORDSHIP LANE, DULWICH, S. E. 22
70 HIGH ST., WIMBLEDON, S. W. 19
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Brave Sacagawea Who Led the Way to the West

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

MANY, many years ago, when the land west of the Mississippi was a country almost unknown to the white man, a little cluster of tepees nestled close together on the banks of the Snake River in what is now the State of Idaho.

In the tepees, made of stout buffalo skins stretched over slender saplings, were camped the Snake tribe of the Shoshone nation who had come down from the Rocky Mountains to hunt in the plains which the fierce Blackfeet and warlike Minnetarees claimed as their own.

It was the moon of the harvest and the trees were turning to red and gold. And underneath the wide-spreading branches a little girl gathered the bright-colored leaves. Into her long black braids were woven strands of scarlet, about her forehead was a beaded band of blue, and her tunic, of softest, finest doeskin was heavily embroidered in blue, for this little child was the daughter of a chief and her name was Bo-i'-naiv, which means Grass Maiden.

Now and then Bo-i'-naiv broke into a low song and stamped her feet in the dance she had seen the braves tread after a good hunt when the beat of the drum echoed through the forest and over the plain. But suddenly she caught her breath and listened, for her keen ears heard the thunder of flying hoofs and then the frightened cries of the women.

Above the sounds of alarm from the village Bo-i'-naiv heard the cries of the riders:

"The Minnetarees!"

"Blackfeet! Bring up the horses and take the women and children to safety!"

* * *

Fleet as a deer, Bo-i'-naiv sped toward her father's lodge, but all was confusion in the village. Mothers ran hither and thither seeking their children and children cried in frightened sobs for their mothers.

From one group to another ran Grass Maiden, but search as hard as she was able she could not see any one of her family. Then she ran and hid in the bushes.

As she peeped from her hiding place she saw a rider coming toward her. She ran eagerly toward him but in a moment she knew he was one of the dreaded Minnetarees. Then she fled along the bank of the river, but suddenly she was grasped by one arm and swung up before the rider as his horse galloped on with never a stop.

At first she kicked and struggled but there was little chance for escape, and when they reached the Minnetaree village where she found her little girl friends, Leaping Fish and Otter Woman, there were many braves to guard them.

Otter Woman and Bo-i'-naiv, the Grass Maiden, went to live with Red Arrow, their captor and his wife, who were very kind to the captive children. Bo-i'-naiv they named again. They called her Sacagawea (Sac-a-ga-we-a), Bird Woman.

But later Red Arrow lost the little girls in gambling to a Frenchman, Charboneau. Soon this Charboneau made Sacagawea his wife, and although he was worthless and lazy and at times cruel, she was a good and faithful wife to him.

Sacagawea was only a girl of fourteen but she kept the lodge, which was made of clay like the others in the Mandan village, as clean and neat as any older woman. She ground the corn and gathered wood for the fire; she tanned the skins and salted the meat for the winter food, while Charboneau slept or smoked or played hide-the-bone.

* * *

Then one day, late in October, in the year 1804, a runner came into the Mandan camp. He brought news that two white chiefs, leading a party of 20 men had camped on the bank of the Missouri River where the Platte flows into it. They were starting out to explore the West and invited the Mandans to their council fire.

The runner said the white men came in peace and although they wished to find the way to the Everywhere-Salt Water they had another mission. They wished to make all the different nations of Indians friendly with each other.

Down to Council Bluffs went a company of Mandans and Charboneau, and when they returned the Frenchman told Bird Woman that he had been chosen to guide the white chiefs to the great ocean beyond the Rocky Mountains.

"That leads through my own home country!" exclaimed Sacagawea. "You cannot speak the Snake language!"

"I shall take you with me," said Charboneau calmly. "You shall speak with the Indians for me, Sacagawea, and *I* shall lead the explorers through the passes to the Great Salt Water!"

Sacagawea was wild with joy. Eagerly she watched the strange sail boats that came like swans on the water and was too excited to speak when the two white chiefs, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark came on shore.

Meriwether Lewis was promptly named Long Knife and Clark was called Red Hair because of the flaming color of his hair.

Bird Woman exclaimed with delight at the beauty of the red, white and blue peace-waver, the flag of the United States, which they carried and she was much interested in the curly hair and black skin of William Clark's negro servant. And each day she watched the building of the little log cabins and the fort which they named Fort Mandan.

On April 7, 1805, a little company in a fleet of new-made boats set out upon the Missouri River, to find its source and to make their way through a country nearly 2000 miles in width, on which no civilized man had ever set his foot.

In one of the skiffs rode Charboneau and in the stern seat Sacagawea. Upon her lap was a tiny bundle and in the bundle was her little son, only two months old.

When they came to the Great Falls of the Missouri, the men cut down the large trees and with slices of the trees for wheels and pieces of their skiffs' masts for axles made carriages on which they carried their canoes and supplies for 20 miles around the falls.

Once the canoe in which Sacagawea rode shipped water and precious papers and packages floated out upon the river. Never thinking of the danger, with her baby in her arms Sacagawea jumped into the stream and gathering the parcels and papers (without which Lewis and Clark would have had to turn back) waded calmly to shore where the two white chiefs could not praise her enough for her deed.

Once, during a storm, William Clark and Bird Woman and Charboneau sought shelter in a ravine. Sacagawea unstrapped her baby from her back and laid him on the blankets at her feet. Suddenly the ravine began to fill with water. Charboneau leaped to safety, but Captain Clark managed to push and shove Sacagawea and her baby up the bank out of harm's way. From that time on Sacagawea tried in every way to show her love and gratitude to Lewis and Clark.

Then she began to be the real leader of the expedition, for she was able to use the sign language, so that they went in peace from Indian camp to Indian camp.

Like a pigeon flying homeward this brave girl seemed to know the best way. Food began to be scarce, and searching, she found artichokes in prairie holes, which they all ate like potatoes and which saved them from starvation. She made bargains with the Indians for horses and food in exchange for trinkets which the explorers had brought with them.

* * *

At last they came to the land of the Shoshone people and the scenes of her childhood, and there Sacagawea met her brother and Leaping Fish who had escaped from captivity.

The land where Sacagawea spent her childhood was dear to the young Indian girl-mother. She went from one loved spot to another. But for all that, when the expedition moved on she was there, leading them, and from his safe, cozy nest upon her back her tiny son looked out all unconscious that his mother was helping to push the boundaries of the United States from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean; that she was helping to open up rivers and harbors and giving to us the wealth of great mountains and plains and valleys.

The winter snows came early, but dauntless through that unknown land went that 17-year-old mother. Through thick brush and over sharp crags she struggled with the men. Fearlessly and nobly she guided them until at last they came to the Columbia River and paddled their frail canoes down the turbulent stream. When the current turned and the waters began to run backward they knew they were very near the Pacific Ocean.

Early in January, 1806, Sacagawea climbed with the white chiefs to the heights overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Slender and lithe, with outstretched arms and face lifted to heaven as though in a prayer of thankfulness she stood upon the mountain. Then she turned to Captain Clark, with a sweet smile spreading over her beautiful face.

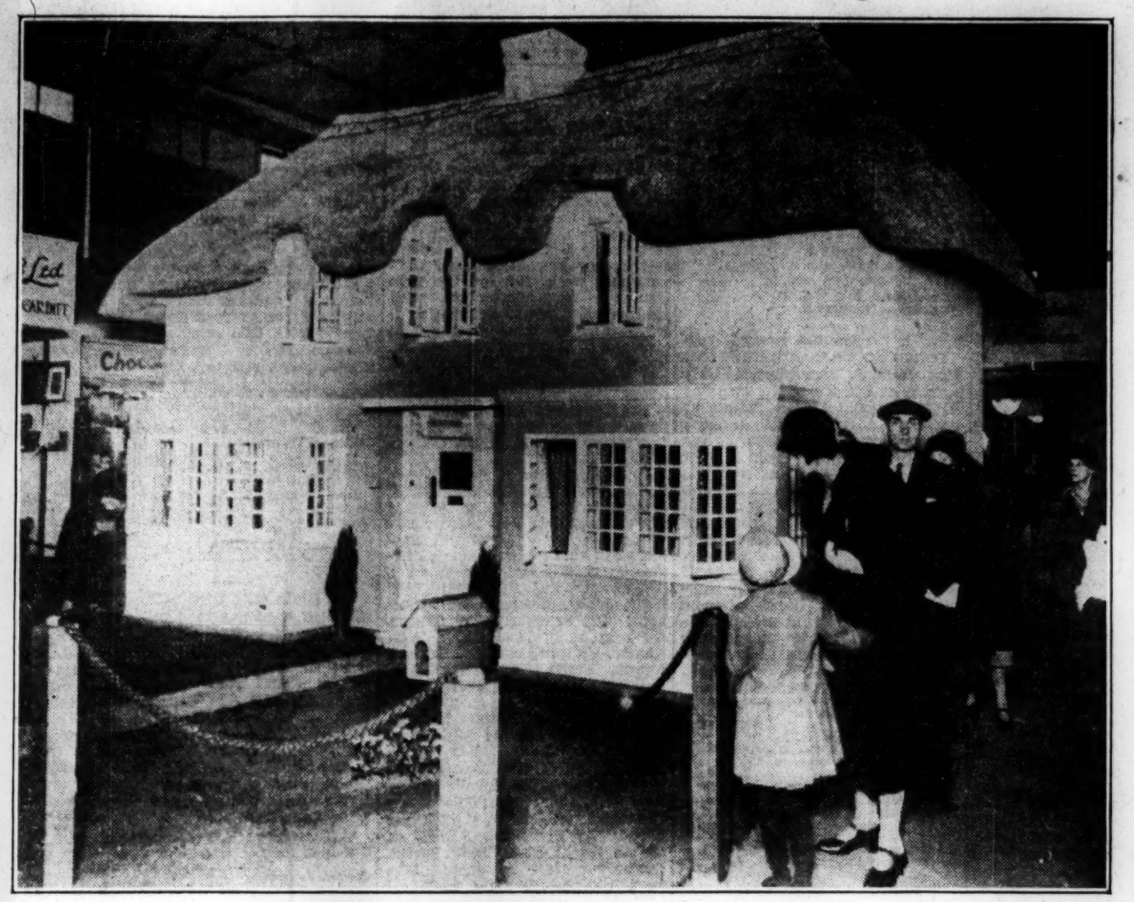
"We have reached the Everywhere-Salt Water! I am glad! O, I am glad!" she said.

And when she saw the expressions on their faces she felt repaid for all the hardships she had gone through for their sakes.

That winter they spent in little huts and in the spring they started back to the Mandan village.

They parted at the Indian village and Sacagawea took up her old tasks of gathering wood for the fires, grinding the corn and making her husband comfortable. Lewis and Clark went on down the river to St. Louis and were showered with fame and glory. Perhaps they never realized themselves that without brave Sacagawea, Bird Woman, they would have failed. Her name was almost forgotten, but at last the value of what she had done was realized and today in the City Park of Portland, Oregon, is her statue in bronze, a tribute of gratitude from the women of the United States.

Princess Elizabeth's Miniature Cottage



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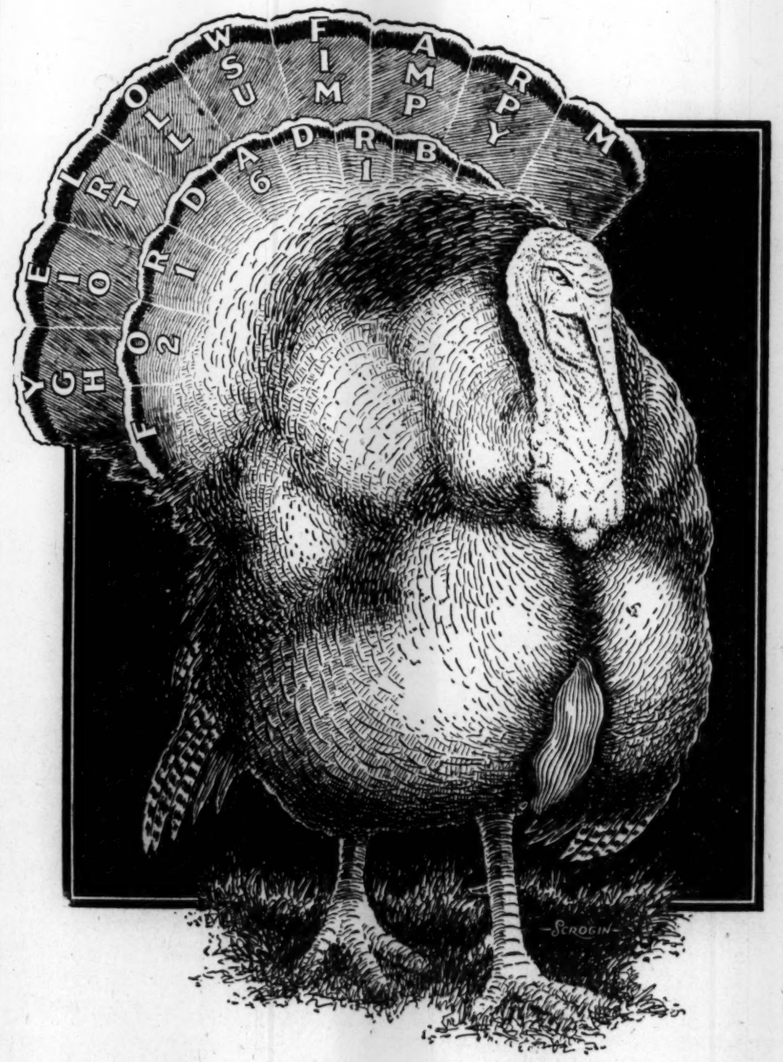
Thanksgiving Puzzle



In this puzzle you will notice three tiers of letters in the long tail-feathers of the turkey. If these long feathers are rearranged in a different order, the nine letters in the top tier will spell the name of a ship famous in early American history, which brought to this country a band of English emigrants.

Change the order of the feathers again, and the eight letters in the second row will give you the name by which the emigrant band was known.

Rearrange the feathers once more, and the eight letters of the third row will spell the name of the Colony the emigrants founded upon our shores.

On the short tail-feathers of the turkey are eight letters, beneath which are four figures. By one change in their order, you will have the name of the Governor of the Colony, who appointed the first Thanksgiving Day, and the numbers will tell the year in which it was celebrated.

How Sheep Dogs Are Trained

ALTHOUGH the wonderful cleverness of the sheep dog wins the admiration of all who are privileged to watch him at his work, few know of the training necessary to develop his ability. Puppies are chosen who show an early desire to work, particularly those with kind, expressive eyes denoting a faithful, open conscience.

It may happen that the young dog comes to the shepherd without any knowledge of what his duties are to be. In his doggy mind he knows he ought to be doing something with the swirling mass of sheep, but until he is trained his efforts are more of a hindrance than a help.

Every shepherd has his own particular method of educating a puppy, but all are agreed that there is no better way than by allowing him to learn from an older and experienced dog. A father dog, anxious that his son should be a credit to him, makes a zealous and untiring teacher, and it is a real joy to watch the two at work.

The first lesson to be mastered is that of implicit obedience. Dogs must follow close to the shepherd's heels, unless ordered to do otherwise. This is a difficult task for an eager puppy, tempted to rush on ahead, but should he do so a warning growl comes from the older dog, and very soon an intelligent puppy learns to obey the signal of his own kind.

The counting of the flock presents the next problem. The sheep are put through a gate with the dogs rounding them up for the purpose. A sharp whistle from the shepherd sends the dogs bounding to the rear of the flock to keep them in check and under proper control. After two or three mornings of this routine work, the young dog becomes almost as expert as his teacher.

Again, when the shepherd's right hand is suddenly held upright, the old dog knows he must lie down instantly. Should the young one be slow in obeying, another growl acts as a warning. In this remarkable way dog trains dog, and the young ones grow up ready to take over the important work when their time comes.

But it may be that the shepherd is not so fortunate as to have a canine teacher, and then the entire training falls on his hands. By nature, the sheep dog calls for affection and attention, and unless this is given he never becomes a success. Therefore tremendous patience and gentle handling are required, for the sheep dog is a sensitive creature, and will never work satisfactorily for a man who is not his friend.

First of all the shepherd gives the dog a pet name. He then makes his need understood to the dog by quiet words and timely gestures. He accustoms him to words of command such as "stand still," "come here," or go back." Each of these is accompanied by a significant action, and whenever the dog understands what is required of him the shepherd rewards him with a pat or a caressing stroke. He then teaches him to follow, walk away, and approach. Six months later the dog is ready to start work with the sheep and very well he performs his duty, too.

"Huntaway" is the name given to a pup trained to run after sheep that may have wandered far. In this particular branch of the work a sheep dog's bark is as useful as his actions, since the sheep seem to understand his language.

Finally dogs have to be trained to use their paws in cases of emergency. A remarkable story is told of a flock of sheep which, when roused to panic, dashed off the beaten track towards some treacherous boggy ground. The shepherd, unable to stop their mad rush, uttered two words of command to the dog. Without a moment's hesitation the dog was off, and threading his way between the sheep to the front of the flock, used his paws to push the front sheep back. Again and again he did this, until the sheep, feeling the familiar presence of the dog's shaggy coat, changed their course and trotted back to safety.

The Best Game

O, when you go to run your hoop
Along the carriage drive;
Or down the hill and past the swing
It's grand to feel alive!

You play red Indians in the wood,
A hawthorn your tepee,
Where you can crouch and make believe
A fire of sticks you see.

But, O, to play at hide and seek
Upon a stormy day,
And through the house to tear like wild
When Mother says you may!

Right through the kitchen, jumping by
Poor Julia's pail and mop,
Up the back stairs and down the hall,
Your feet can hardly stop!

Slide down the banisters!
"She's caught!" "O, no, she's in the den!"
"O, Jimmy, Patsy, Margaret,
You nearly got me then!".

A. J. S.

Why Handkerchiefs Are Square

All your gay little handkerchiefs are square, are they not? The same thing is true of mother's larger ones and daddy's great big handkerchiefs. How does it happen that handkerchiefs are all the same shape?

Long, long ago these bits of cloth were cut into all kinds of shapes. People had round handkerchiefs, three-cornered and oblong ones. There was no fixed way of making them and everyone chose the shape he or she liked best.

One day a beautiful French queen was looking at the differently shaped handkerchiefs. The idea occurred to her that it would be neater and more convenient if handkerchiefs were all cut square. She spoke to the king about it and he issued an order decreeing that hereafter the length of handkerchiefs should equal their width, and this became the custom in other countries also.

Mail Bag

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Buzzy and Snubs:

It is indeed a red letter day for us when there is a "pet" letter in the Mail Bag. We are very much interested in Josephine Christian Association. Could you arrange an introduction?

We are just a couple of bachelor boys, Polky and Red. Polky is Angora and Persian, very handsome, very dignified. I (Red) am a yellow tiger cat, full of pep and mischief (if I do say it myself). We have each had our sad experiences out in the wide world, but now we have a home and our own folks. We are very fond of our family, and, of course, they just love us.

We live outside the city and have lots of room to wander in all summer long. We go on long trips together, but I must admit we always arrange to be home at mealtimes. Polky is just learning to play. He has been serious and sedate for such a long time, but I am teaching him the value of recreation, and he is learning, although slowly.

Dad and I have a game we play when he is watering the garden. I creep up behind him and jump at him; then he tries to catch me with the spray from the hose. He doesn't do it very often, though; I am too speedy for him. Then I hide and try again. Sometimes I get pretty wet from the wet grass and shrubbery but I like it.

Daddy and I play hide-and-seek all around the house and it certainly is fun. He hides in a corner and whistles for me, then I hunt for him carefully and silently. When I find him he jumps out and I run as fast as I can and hide. We try this upstairs and downstairs, and in the cellar and in the attic and have a wonderful time.

I have a favorite sport when Daddy is in the tub. I creep in and up on the edge of the bath. Then I splash hard with my front feet and get us both very wet, but we both enjoy it too.

Polky's great achievement is that he can talk to Mother so plainly that she always knows what he is saying. I too can talk pretty well, and can also play the piano, which I do every morning if someone will not get up early enough to let me out for my morning exercise.

We would love to have pen pals in every country and are very much interested in wild pets in countries like Africa, Australia, India or China. We are just thrilled to think that perhaps we shall hear from some of them soon.

Love to you both from

POLKY and RED.

[You could write a letter to Josephine Christian Association and we would forward it for you, Polky and Red.—*Ed.*]

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. My first letter was written when I was 5½ years of age, and brought me a little friend from Manchester, England.

I should like to tell about the trip I took with my mother to Boston last summer. We went by train by way of New Orleans, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, and New York City, stopping at each of these places to see the sights. They were all very interesting. Washington, D. C., is such a pretty city with its many beautiful big trees.

We spent ten days in Boston. You may be sure we visited The Mother Church, The Christian Science Publishing Society, and the many other places of interest in and around Boston. It made me very happy to attend The Mother Church Sunday School. I enjoy the Monitor more now since we saw its home.

The last Sunday night we were in Boston we climbed up to the chimes in the dome of The Mother Church and saw them played. It was more thrilling than our climb up into the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

We spent some time in Boston Common making friends with the Scrogginses, the Florries and the Fibs.

On our way home we stopped at Syracuse, N. Y., Niagara Falls, Chicago, and visited relatives in Iowa, Nebraska, South and North Dakota, and Montana. Some of these visits were to a farm, which was a new experience for me. We also stopped at Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco, taking sight-seeing trips around these places. We were in 31 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada on this trip.

I am 9 years of age and should like to hear from girls my age in any part of the world.

I want to say thank you very much for the Children's Page, Snubs, and Waddles, and all the many good things the Monitor contains.

Ann Elizabeth C.

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THE HOME FORUM

On Keeping a Diary

MY PERSONAL attitude toward the man or woman who can keep a private record of three hundred and sixty-five days in every year, with an extra entry for each twenty-ninth of February when it occurs, is compounded of wistfulness and admiration. Again and again I have tried to do this thing. I have said to myself: "There was Samuel Pepys—a man, certainly, of no more courage and routine than you have; yet he did it, and you can do it too." Toward the ends of various calendar years I have bought at least a dozen substantial and strongly bound notebooks, quite large enough to contain all the thoughts that were likely to occur to me in the course of a twelvemonth, and I have had perhaps half as many still better ones presented to me. Yes, and on many a New Year's Day I have sat down at evening and written a fair page-full of the day's events and talks and conjectures. Not a few January Seconds have seen me so occupied, and perhaps even some January Thirds and Fourths. It is certain, however, that I have never yet persisted steadily throughout one entire week, and it is equally certain that I never shall. In recent years I have not even tried. Whatever may be said about the Great American Novel and so on, I see now quite clearly that the Great American Diary will have to come from some other pen.

Lest all this should seem intolerably humble in tone, allow me to admit that in my own opinion I can write as good a single entry as almost anyone. The reason for this is, no doubt, that I gather a week's thinking to a sharp focus in that one note, so that when once it is written I have to lay off for another week and recuperate my forces. To use an athletic metaphor, I am a "dash man" merely, almost always good for the hundred yards in ten seconds flat, whereas your true diarist is more like an Indian runner who can jog-trot from sun-up to sun-down on a handful of wild rice, and then be ready at the next dawn to start again. This, as it seems to me, must be a special gift, like the ability to sing C natural *in profundo* or to dictate a letter that is worth reading.

Those who have this gift for diarizing I admire, and I give thanks for them. Perhaps it is not immediately clear what gaps would yawn in history and how dim to us many regions of the past would be if it were not for their aid. How much should we know, for example, about the look of Boston and the customs of her people during the last quarter of the seventeenth century and the first of the eighteenth, if it were not for the diary of Judge Samuel Sewall, who went everywhere in those years, knew everyone, saw everything, and faithfully jotted down at each day's end the memorabilia of that day? How much? Why, next to nothing; for Clio, that dignified Muse, cannot be expected to record what a Boston citizen wore on such and such an occasion of state, or what was said at the barber shop, two hundred years ago. Yet precisely this is what some of us want most of all to know, and Judge Samuel Sewall always tells us if we give him time enough. His garrulity and his delight in petty detail are such that anyone who cares to revive the Boston of two centuries since may do so merely by reading through the three heavy tomes of his diary. Therein we hear actual men and women speaking actual words; we see their gait and gestures, their costumes, their house furnishings, the very expressions of their faces. This is something different from what history records of that epoch, and there are moods in which it seems much more important. For another example, consider the vivid little diary that Madame Sarah Kemble Knight kept on her horseback journey from Boston to New York in 1704. Without those pages of quick and witty observation, we should have to guess in vain about the roads and inns and wayfarers of that far time. And again, to choose a still more important and telling instance, we should have had to be content with a far dimmer picture of Salem in her days of glory than the fancy can now paint, had it not been for the huge diary of Dr. William Bentley. But something put it into his learned and ever curious head to describe everything of importance going on in his town. For thirty-five years, beginning in 1784, he noted every launching of ship, sloop, schooner, brig, barque, or ketch from the shipyards of his district, often describing the vessel so that an expert in such things could draw a picture of her today. Every vessel that put forth from the Derby or the Crowninshield Wharf on the way to Labrador, Hudson's Bay, the Grand Banks, the Barbados, or else to India, to China, to the South Seas, he knew about and named and often described. He knew the fortunes of these vessels. When the topmasts of a tall ship coming from India rounded Marblehead, he made his way instantly to the wharf to greet her and to gather news for his diary from halfway round the globe. He can tell us how the superb houses of Chestnut Street were built and paid for. He knows the men who built them. Without his help, however, the dignity and charm of Chestnut Street would be a mystery.

This reference to Salem and to seafaring reminds me of a kind of diary; and a good kind, which is not often included in this category. The log-book of a ship as it is kept at sea from day to day is in fact almost the ideal diary, so accurate it is and so full of hard, sharp-angled facts. Never do I read a log of the old days, or even a brief extract from one, without realizing anew that here is a department of literature which has been grossly neglected. The men that made it were not often highly schooled so far as formal education is concerned, but they were educated to some purpose by the exigencies of their calling. They knew how to get their facts right and to set them down in unmistakable words. A more vivid, vigorous, manly English than theirs was at the best I do not think can be found in all our classic literature. And these log-keepers were diarists one and all, writing not for the world's eye, not for money or for fame, but for themselves merely and their mates.

The motives that have led men and women to diarizing and have held them to it are, of course, various. Now and then we are obliged to suspect that the motive has been hardly at all different from that which incites many to book-making—ambition for fame. There are hints here and there in John Evelyn's diary that he had an eye upon the public, and it is a strange fact about the diary of Madame D'Arblay that it is written in a far more stiff and stilted manner than that which had sufficed the same writer, when in *Evelina* and other early novels, she had addressed the public directly. In this regard, the valuable diary of Henry Crabbe Robinson keeps to the middle of the road, retaining all the ease and intimacy of a record intended only for the writer's own eye, but yet keeping also the finish of style that we associate with conscious art. Concerning Samuel Pepys there has always been, and probably there will always be, some doubt whether he expected that his diary would some day be deciphered and published or whether he wrote it solely for himself. It seems likely that he could never quite decide. If he meant it for the public eye, then why did he invent a difficult cipher to write it in? And, if he meant it solely for himself, why did he not destroy it? Although I cannot speak from experience, it seems to me likely that questions of this sort have perplexed many a diarist and have been left unsettled.

About the diaries of Emerson and Thoreau—which they called "Journals"—there is no such uncertainty. We know that these men wrote both for themselves alone and for the public. Both of them quarried their lectures and their essays from their daily jottings, taking such things as the public could be expected to understand and leaving the rest for their own eyes alone. Considering that these two diaries are in many respects the best ever written, we must suppose that this is a good method.

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cents for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Beads in Havana

Before ever the lighter drew up at the dock, we saw them: the bead vendors of Havana. Their arms, from wrist to elbow were hung with strings of beads, red, yellow, blue, green, violet, massed together and sending off glowing rainbows where the rays of the tropic sun struck them.

Behind us, in the harbor, lay our white ship at anchor. The old walls of Morro Castle frowned down from the cliffs. Palm trees waved long fronds in the warm breeze off the water, and over all streamed the golden sun.

The heads of the little diving boys, that had appeared bobbing about the hull of the ship when we anchored, were now swimming shoreward, their cheeks bulging with coins which the passengers had flung.

As we stepped ashore, we found ourselves besieged by the bead vendors.

"Beads, lady?" they cried, arms held aloft displaying their swaying arm loads.

The ship is to lie at anchor for six hours, loading tropical fruits. In the meantime the passengers are to be taken on a sight-seeing tour of Havana. Automobiles line the curb on the street beyond the covered wharf.

We are urged by a persuasive Cuban to get into an open car.

"See how cool," he cries, patting the straw mats which cover the leather cushions.

We allow ourselves to be convinced and climb in. As soon as we are seated, the bead vendors appear at the sides of the car. They are quick to see where the gaze lights among the various strands. They disentangle the string deftly, holding it up.

"See, lady. Pretty and so cheap!"

"How much?" I ask dubiously.

"Two dollar."

"Too much."

"No, lady." The bead vendor's face assumes a look of grieved surprise at my lack of appreciation.

Now our driver assumes a protective interest in us. A stream of Spanish sends the bead vendor scurrying out of sight behind the car only to reappear a moment later when the driver's back is turned!

At last we are off! Car after car of sightseers, eager for a glimpse of the Queen of the Tropics, as the guide books call Havana.

We have left the bead vendors, we think, at the wharf. But no! The first pause at the monument, dedicated to the General Maceo, finds them scrambling between the tightly packed cars, flaunting their beads, their voices drowning the voice of the guide who is endeavoring to tell us the history of the General Maceo!

Again we are off; but at each stop, at the Cathedral, at the Columbus Memorial, the bead vendors are there almost before the cars come to a halt.

And there is reason in their perseverance! The necks of the passengers are becoming almost as thickly hung with beads as the arms of the bead vendors.

We are to have luncheon on shore. I am eager to patronize one of the little outdoor restaurants that we have passed. Through iron gates set in the walls, we can see little tables grouped beneath the tropic trees. The old, stone walls are covered with flowering vines.

But my companions recommend an imposing looking hotel with wide verandas.

We enter the dining room and find many other passengers from the ship.

A friend joins us. He wants to order something typically Spanish, and decides on hot tamales. After a long wait, the hot tamale arrives and is a disappointment. He tells us he can get better ones any day at Bob's Chili Parlors at home. He asks for a sauce, whereupon our Cuban waiter brings him a bottle of tomato catsup made in the United States!

Driving back to the dock our driver turns down a narrow, cobblestone street overhung with balconies Apparently all of Cuban life goes on in them, eating, sleeping, working.

And then we found what appeared to be a window full of butterflies, caught and held behind the glass! We call to the driver to stop. We feel we must have a better look at the fragile, lacy bits of loveliness. So we enter the fan shop, and there we remain until our driver reminds us that we will have to hurry to return to the ship.

On the dock we find the bead vendors awaiting us.

"Beads, lady?"

What persistence!

"Beads, lady? Recuerdo de la Habana!"

"Are these beads made here?" I asked one of the bead vendors.

"No, lady," he informs me proudly. "These very good beads. All made in Czechoslovakia!"

E. H. R.

The Rider and Her Pupil: From a Painting by K. P. Brullov

MEMORIES of a time that is past and of conditions that are no more are recalled by this picture, "The Rider and Her Pupil." From the costumes we can guess that the scene depicted took place some time in the first half of the last century; but neither the little girl nor the elegant equestrienne, neither the dogs, the house nor the wood in the distance, is conclusive evidence as to the country in which the rider and her pupil lived. It might be in Holland, it might be in France or almost anywhere in Europe; but, as a matter of fact, the picture was painted in Russia, the artist being Karl P. Brullov (1799-1852).

The contemporary of Delacroix and Géricault, Brullov was an outstanding figure among the Russian painters who were influenced by the romantic movement. He was fond of theatrical effects and of bright, gay colors. He was in touch, also, with the romantic literature of his period; and, while Delacroix expressed his admiration for Byron in numerous pictures, Brullov is one of the few European painters who have been inspired by Bulwer Lytton, one of his most famous pictures being called "The Last Days of Pompeii." Like Géricault, he was passionately fond of horses, and in this picture of a morning ride we can see how well he understands a horse and can express not only its outward form but its restless character and temperament. We can safely assume that the accessories of the picture recall the mansion and park belonging to some Russian nobleman of the old régime.

Cumulus Clouds

In the graying distance, outlined dim,
Stoop the cotton-pickers of the sky,
And westward on the far horizon's rim,
Lie snowy piles of cotton, mountain high.

MARY F. RICHARDSON.

Rosalind and Portia Distinguished

Though sprightliness is the distinguishing characteristic of Rosalind, as of Beatrice, yet we find her much more nearly allied to Portia in temper and intellect. The tone of her mind is, like Portia's, genial and buoyant; she has something too of her softness and sentiment; there is the same confiding abandonment of self in her affections; but the characters are otherwise as distinct as the situations are dissimilar. The age, the manners, the circumstance in which Shakespeare has placed his Portia, are not beyond the bounds of probability; nay, have a certain reality and locality. We fancy her a contemporary of the Raffaeles and the Ariostos; the sea-wedded Venice, its merchants, and magnificos,—the Rialto, and the long canals,—rise before us when we think of her. But Rosalind is surrounded with the purely ideal and imaginative. . . . While Portia is splendid and romantic, Rosalind is pastoral and picturesque; both are in the highest degree poetical, but the one is epic and the other lyric.

Everything about Rosalind breathes of youth's sweet prime. She is as fresh as the morning, sweet as the dew-awakened blossoms, and light as the breeze that plays among them. . .

The impression left upon our hearts and minds by the character of Rosalind—by the mixture of playfulness, sensibility, and what the French, (and we for lack of a better expression) call naïveté—is like a delicious strain of music. There is a depth of delight, and a subtlety of words to express that delight, which is enchanting. Yet when we call to mind particular speeches and passages, we find that they have a relative beauty and propriety, which renders it difficult to separate them from the context without injuring their effect. She says some of the most charming things in the world, and some of the most humorous; but we apply them as phrases rather than as maxims, and render them rather for their pointed felicity of expression and fanciful application, than for their general truth and depth of meaning.—From "Characteristics of Women," by MRS. JAMESON.

The High-School Lawn

Gray prinked with rose,
White tipped with blue,
Shoes with gay hose,
Sleeves of chrome hue;
Fluffed frills of white,
Dark bordered light;
Such shimmerings through
Trees of emerald green are eyed
This afternoon, from the road outside.

They whirl around:
Many laughters run
With a cascade's sound;
Then a mere one. . . .

—THOMAS HARDY, in "Human Shows Far Phantasies."

קריסטליכע נסים

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינעם מאניטאר")

בשעת מיר קומען ארויף אויף דער מעמא פון נסים און אונזער מאג מעגליכע גע- שפרעך מיטען מיר מיט דערמים א פאסי- רונג אדער פאקט וואס איז וואונדערבאר אדער ערשטונגליך—אין קורץ אן אזעלכ- גרויסקליכע פאכוירונג. אין אלגעמיינ- מעלאָגישע פערשטאנד איז א נס פערקע- כענם אלס אן אויסערגעווענהליכע פאסי- רונג וואס ווערט דורכגעזיהרם אין א נא- טירליכע וועלט, אויסער די סיטשווירקונג פון די געגרינדעטע געזעצען, און וואס קען נאר פאסירען מיט נאטיש הילפע. מיר גי- בען צו אז צו נאטיש עהערם די נאטצע הערע, די נאטצע מאכט, און די נאטצע כבוד, וויי- דורך אויהם אליין איז די וועלט באשאפען געווארען, נאר מיר קענען נים פערשטיהן וויי אזוי אן אל-מעכטיגער, אל-ווייסעדער נאטש זאל דארפען געהן ענטגעגען זייער גע- זעצען, אדער ענטגעגען זיין געגרינדעטע אָרדנונג. זיכם נאטש פיהרם דורך אלץ דיינ- אין א גוטעליכען אופן, וואס פאר א מאכט קענען דען די מאטעריעלע געזעצען האבען אזוי לאנג וויי מיר וועלען. שפרעכען צו בעגריפען די ענטפלעקונגען פון דעם גע- ליכען גדאנק אויף א מאטעריעלען שאפנד- פונקם, און דורך מענשליכע מיטוירונגען, אזוי לאנג וועלען מיר 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מאטעריעלע געזעצען האבען

Christian Marvels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ORDINARY conversation we speak of a miracle as any wonderful or amazing thing, fact, or event,—a marvel. The commonly accepted theological viewpoint explains a miracle as being an event in the natural world, but out of its established order, and "possible only by the intervention of divine power." It is well to give to Deity the honor, power, and glory due Him as the creator of the universe; and, from the basis of rational thinking, one must dispute the belief that an all-wise and all-powerful God should find it necessary to set aside His laws, or work outside His established order for any reason whatsoever. Since God accomplishes all things within the laws which He has ordained, of what use would be contrary material laws?

So long as one tries to explain the revelations of the divine Mind from the standpoint of material evidences and human opinions, one will fail to see the natural relation between so-called miracles and the working out of divine law and order in the affairs of men. Searching the Scriptures, Mrs. Eddy discerned their spiritual import; and finding that a miracle was no violation of God's law, she defined it as "that which is divinely natural, but must be learned humanly; a phenomenon of Science" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 591).

Learning "humanly" the "divinely natural" things of spiritual law and order reveals God aright, and unfolds the truth of being. When Moses turned aside to learn why the burning bush was not consumed, his sense of the supernatural soon was lost in a rational effort to comprehend the meaning of the "I AM," with whom he talked "face to face," and to rise to the stature of manhood required for the carrying out of God's great purpose. This experience of Moses at Mount Horeb might be said to resemble that which, as previously cited, Mrs. Eddy designates as "a phenomenon of Science," a divinely natural manifestation of God to man; and so it must have seemed to Moses, later, in the marvels which he wrought at the court of Pharaoh, and which usually are spoken of as a series of miraculous events.

When Jesus healed the man who was born blind, he said to those who stood by, "I am the light of the world;" but while the Pharisees saw only the physical phenomenon, the man healed of blindness discerned the true light; for he exclaimed, "Why herein is a marvellous thing, that ye know not from whence he is, and yet he hath opened mine eyes. . . . If this man were not of God, he could do nothing." To the spiritual understanding of Jesus, no special "intervention of divine power" was necessary to reveal the perfect man of God's creating; yet for nearly two thousand years the spiritual healing so natural to Jesus, to his disciples, and to the primitive Christian Church, has been generally accepted as belonging to a special dispensation of miracles needed for human enlightenment at that particular period. Concerning these seemingly miraculous events recorded in the Bible and in Christian history, Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 474), "Christian marvels (and *marvel* is the simple meaning of the Greek word rendered *miracle* in the New Testament) will be misunderstood and misused by many, until the glorious Principle of these marvels is gained."

Christian Science, today, is removing the veil of mystery which throughout the ages has enveloped the seeming supernatural in a figment of ignorant misrepresentation. It is revealing "the glorious Principle" underlying the marvels of the past, as well as those of the present. It is showing how readily humanity may learn to demonstrate this Principle in daily life, and fill each hour with the natural unfolding of divine goodness, as seen in the healing of sin, sickness, poverty, and distress of every kind. In the material world, as thought rises to higher achievements, things which appeared as marvels yesterday, in the clearer light of today seem only natural developments of scientific thought and invention. The expansion of motor power and the application of pneumatic laws were incidental in the evolution of the automobile. The airplane, the radio, and other marvels of our time are the result of obedience to the laws which regulate these manifestations in human experience.

When through spiritual understanding we come into closer touch with the law of universal supply and obey its rules and regulations, financial depressions, unemployment, and limited circumstances will not even seem to result from the invention of labor-saving machines, nor from any other manifestation of awakened thought. Mrs. Eddy gives a hint of some of the marvels which will appear when men become obedient to the laws of infinite Mind, when she says (*ibid.*, p. 125), "The astronomer will no longer look up to the stars,—he will look out from them upon the universe; and the florist will find his flower before its seed." And within the radius of our own time Christian marvels, such as were supposed to belong to the age of miracles, need no longer be misunderstood, but may be seen as the result of the unfoldment of divine law in human consciousness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

Pause

Winter is standing still a little while
And looking down
On grey-traced woods, on brown hills,
On the brown
Wither of fields. These things brood darkly, wait
In silence. They know
In another day, another hour, will come
The certainty of snow.

—FRANCES M. FROST, in "Hemlock Wall."

Meeting With Goethe

Goethe lived in a large and handsome house—that is, for Weimar. Before the door of his study was marked in mosaic, SALVE. On our entrance he rose, and with rather a cool and distant air beckoned to us to take seats. As he fixed his burning eye on Seume, who took the lead, I had his profile before me, and this was the case during the whole of our twenty minutes' stay. He was then about fifty-two years of age, and was beginning to be corpulent. He was, I think, one of the most oppressively handsome men I ever saw. My feeling of awe was heightened by an accident. The last play which I had seen in England was "Measure for Measure," in which one of the most remarkable moments was when Kemble (the Duke), disguised as a monk, had his hood pulled off by Lucio. On this, Kemble, with an expression of wonderful dignity, ascended the throne and delivered judgment on the wrong-doers. Goethe sat in precisely the same attitude, and I had precisely the same view of his side-face. . . .

In March, 1804, I had a re-introduction, and not a mere formal one, as the first was, to Goethe. It was at the theatre. He was sitting in his arm-chair, in the front row of the pit. I had repeatedly taken a seat near enough to him to have an occasional glimpse of his countenance, but I never presented myself to his notice. On the evening of which I write, I was sitting immediately behind him. Benjamin Constant came in with him, and after shaking hands with me, whispered my name to Goethe, who immediately turned round, and with a smile as ingratiating as his ordinary expression was cold and forbidding, said, "Wissen Sie, Herr Robinson, dass Sie mich beleidigt haben?" (Do you know, Mr. Robinson, that you have affronted me?)—"How is that possible, Herr Geheimerath?" —"Why, you have visited every one at Weimar excepting me." I felt that I blushed, as I said, "You may imagine any cause, Herr Geheimerath, but want of reverence." He smiled and said, "I shall be happy to see you at any time." I left my card, of course, the next morning, and the next day there came an invitation to dinner; and I dined with him several times before I left the neighborhood of Weimar.—From "Diary, Reminiscences and Correspondence of Henry Crabb Robinson." Selected and edited by THOMAS SADLER.

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STOCK MARKET PRICES DRIFT STILL LOWER

New Lows Recorded With Rails Particularly Weak Group

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—A further downward drift developed in the leading financial markets at the start of the new week today.

A fresh reaction in wheat, a sag in silver bullion and a wide decline in the pound sterling, together with failure of the railway executives to reach an agreement with the Brotherhood heads, combined to depress the stock market.

The closing tone was heavy. Atchison, New York Central and Southern Pacific lost 2 to 3 points, those declines being matched by Allied Chemical, Western Union, Corn Products and International Harvester.

U. S. Steel went to a new low under 59. Borden, American Telephone, American Can and du Point were off a point or so.

Trading was dull all day. Transactions amounted to about 1,400,000 shares.

Failure of the railway brotherhoods to approve a voluntary 10 per cent wage reduction had been widely expected in Wall Street, although some hope had been expressed on Saturday that an agreement might be reached. This once more throws the spotlight on railway dividends, and several reductions or omissions are expected.

New Haven's Dividend

New Haven directors meet tomorrow. The stock is now on a $4 annual basis. In some unusually well-informed quarters, it is expected that the $1 quarterly payment will be omitted tomorrow, although it is understood that the directors are not of one mind on the matter.

The most encouraging aspect of the stock market, in the opinion of some brokers, is the increase in the short interest. While efforts to drive the shorts to cover have been attended by scant success of late, some brokers feel that the short interest is sufficient to bring a substantial technical rebound, once a covering movement gets under way. One prominent operator is said to estimate the short interest at 4,000,000 shares. This compares with 2,300,000 reported as of Oct. 7.

The slump in sterling was attributed in foreign exchange circles here to London selling, presumably reflecting uneasiness over the new British tariff, and conditions in central Europe. It appeared to be another indication of the conversion of foreign funds into dollars for safe haven, since the recent European bear campaign against the dollar was decisively repulsed.

Bonds Easy

Bonds showed a tendency to yield ground today in a market that apparently had little interest for investors.

United States issues were especially weak. Libertys sagging fractionally with all the Treasury loans showing minus signs under moderate offerings.

Reports from Washington said that December financing by the Government might approximate $1,250,000,000. It is understood most of this large sum is to be used in refunding some $994,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness and five-year notes, redeemable on Dec. 15.

Trading in foreign issues was not heavy, but Japanese Governments 6½s and 5½s registered losses of around a point each while Brazils, which were off somewhat at the opening, recovered some of their losses. German bonds were fractionally higher.

Pressure on the railroad obligations continued, although the sales dwindled on the down side. Atchison 4s of 1995 were off slightly, while Erie 5s of 1975, Great Northern 4½s series E, Missouri Pacific 5s, series F, 1977, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s, 1978, were down from fractions to 2 points.

Utility loans were irregular to unchanged and industrials generally sold at lower figures.

MERGER APPROVED BY NATIONAL CITY BANK STOCKHOLDERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Stockholders of the National City Bank of New York today approved the plan for acquiring assets and business of Bank of America, National Association. Assenting stockholders of the latter will receive six-tenths of a share of National City stock and 40 cents in cash for each share of their Bank of America stock.

National City's capitalization is to be increased from $110,000,000 to not more than $124,000,000.

Bank of America stockholders vote on the merger tomorrow.

Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of National City, said that more than 75 per cent of the Bank of America stock has been deposited. Current earnings of the City Bank, he said, were "very satisfactory".

Earnings for the first ten months, he reported, were "just about what they were last year," and he thought the year's total would be "fully as large as for 1930."

MINING MERGER CONSIDERED

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—A special meeting of stockholders of Nipissing Mines Company has been called at Toronto Dec. 19 to consider authorizing the company's operating subsidiary, Nipissing Mining Company, to enter into an agreement with Ventures, Ltd., and with that company and Beattie Gold Mines, to agree to purchase 1,000,000 shares of Beattie Gold Mines, Ltd., and at the same time obtain options on 900,000 additional shares. Should all the options be exercised, Nipissing would acquire approximately 40 per cent of the total issued capital of Beattie Gold Mines at a cost of approximately $1,220,000.

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY

Holders of Pacific Coast Company first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due in 1946, are being notified by the company that because of reduced earnings it will no longer pay the normal federal income tax of 2 per cent of the interest on the bonds. The company says that although it has paid this tax in the past it was not obliged to do so under the terms of the mortgage.

AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO., INC.

Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., report for six months ended Oct. 31 (four months actual and two months estimated) shows net, including $89,028 federal tax refund, of $57,774 after depreciation, interest, etc., equal to $1.53 a share on 37,821 shares of prior A stock, compared with net of $63,498 or $1.58 a share on 41,539 shares of prior A stock in first six months of preceding fiscal year.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 23	Nov. 21
14¼	2¼		Abitibi Pow & P	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
23½	7	1	Adams Express	2700	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
82	72⅜	5	Adams Exp pf	70	73	73	73	
20	16¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	700	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16½
109⅜	52	3	Air Reduction	3400	60	58	58	59¼
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	11600	15	13⅞	15	14⅞
9	5		Albany PW Pap	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
12¾	3¼		Alleghany Corp	4300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
59½	21½		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
182¾	68	6‡	Allied Chem	6900	83½	78¾	79⅝	82½
126	114⅜	7	Allied Chem pf	200	119¼	119¼	119¾	
42¾	14		Allis Chalmers	200	16⅞	16½	16⅞	17
18⅞	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	
23	13	2	Amerada	200	16	15⅝	16	16
29¼	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	
62¾	17⅝	3‡	Am Bank Note	400	17¼	17¼	17⅝	17⅝
38	21	2.40	Am Brake S&F	200	20⅝	20⅜	20¾	21
129¾	71⅜	5‡	Am Can	31400	74⅜	72½	73¾	74½
38¾	9	1	Am Car & Fdry	400	11½	11¼	11⅜	11½
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	170	48⅜	43¼	43½	
33½	9		Am European	300	12½	12½	12½	
51¾	10⅜		Am & For Pow	10900	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	11½
90	40	6	Am & For Pow 6	200	42¼	42¼	42¼	
31⅜	10½	2	Am Ice	700	14¾	14½	14⅝	14½
77¾	48½	6	Am Ice pf	300	50½	50	50	
26	6		Am International	5400	7½	7	7	7½
30¾	8	1	Am Locomotive	400	11	10½	10½	11¼
84¾	58½	7	Am Loco pf	200	58½	58½	58½	
23¾	5	3	Am Metal	700	6	6	6	6½
39½	1½		Am Nat Gas pf	470	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
34¾	32⅛	2‡	Am News	10	33¼	33¼	33¼	
64¾	14½	1	Am Power & Lt	900	17¼	17	17	17⅛
84	56	4	Am P&L 5% pf	400	58	55⅝	55½	
102	60	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	62½	60	60	62½
85	54	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	
21½	7	.60	Am Radiator	2800	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
37½	10		Am Rolling Mill	1500	12¾	11⅝	11⅝	12
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	200	32	32	32	32
58½	19¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	4900	23⅞	22⅜	22⅜	23⅜
138½	98½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	100½	100½	100½	
4½	¼		Am Solvents & C	3300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
11½	1		Am Solvents pf	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
31¾	3¾		Am Steel Foundries	500	9	8¾	9	
113	70¼	7	Am Steel F pf	10	89¼	89¼	89¼	45½
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	700	45	44⅞	45	
108½	90	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	99½	99½	99½	
201¾	121⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	59800	131⅞	129¼	130½	131
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	900	32	30⅝	30⅝	31
107	78	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	
11⅞	3¾		Am Woolen	400	5	5	5	5¼
40	20		Am Woolen pf	500	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	22¾
43¼	12⅜		Anaconda Cop	8600	14¼	13⅜	13¾	14
26¼	12	1	Anaconda Wire	100	11½	11½	11½	
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	18	18½	19	18
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	100	36	36	36	
4½	1		Armour Ill A	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2⅞	½		Armour Ill B	1900	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
9	3½		Arnold Constable	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
28⅞	3½	2‡	Asso Apparel Ind	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	
29⅜	9¾	1	Asso Dry Goods	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	11¼
203¾	97½	10	Atchison T &SF	6300	102¼	99⅝	99⅝	102½
108¼	90	5	Atchison pf	300	90	90	90	90½
120	51	4	Atl Coast Line	400	44	43¼	44	47
39	10⅜		Atl Gulf & W I	200	18	18	18	18
23⅜	9½	1	Atl Refining	1100	12	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
54	20⅜	4	Atlas Powder	10	86	86	86	
13½	5	1	Atlas Stores	100	5	5	5	
29⅛	8¼	4‡	Auburn Auto	27600	10⅜	10⅛	106	106½
2¼	¾		Auto Sales	200	¾	¾	¾	
6¼	2½		Aviation Corp Del	1700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅝
			—B—					
27⅞	6¼		Baldwin Loco	900	8¼	8	8	8¼
104½	26	7	Baldwin Loco pf	30	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
87⅞	28	4	Balt & Ohio	8200	29	27½	28	29⅛
80½	44	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	44	42	42	44
113½	86	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	86½	86½	86½	
14¾	4¾		Barnsdall A	800	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅞
61	37	4	Beatrice Cream	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	47
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	44¾	44¾	44¾	
25½	12⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	6400	19½	18¼	18⅞	18½
46¼	24⅜	2	Best & Co	1200	29	28¾	28¾	29
70⅜	25⅜	2	Bethlehem Steel	20700	26	25½	25¾	26
123⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	100	90	90	90	90
23	23		Big Four Stanford	100	23	23	23	
43	20¾	1½	Bkln Alam & Br	800	23½	23¼	23¼	24
66¼	49	5	Bon Ami A	200	57	56⅜	56⅜	
76½	37	3‡	Borden	7800	48⅜	46¼	47⅛	48¼
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	1400	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	900	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
24½	8		Briggs Strat	100	12	12	12	
69⅜	31⅝	4	Brooklyn Man T	800	37	36½	36½	37
129⅜	80¼	5	Brooklyn-Un Gas	200	86½	86½	86½	87
118¾	117½	7	Brown Shoe pf	50	118	118	118	
9½	2⅝		Bruns Terminal	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
20⅞	5		Bucyrus Erie	1200	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
34⅞	7⅜		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	9	9	9	9
50	21		Budd Mfg pf	10	22	22	22	22
13	4⅛	1	Budd Wheel	700	4⅞	4¼	4¼	4½
23	4		Bullard	100	6	6	6	
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	800	13½	13	13¼	13⅛
31	13⅜	2½	Bush Terminal	200	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17¾
104	52		Bush Term deb	10	65	65	65	
23¼	1⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅝	4⅞		Butterick	100	5½	5½	5½	
69¾	12⅜		Byers	3600	15¾	15	15½	15½
			—C—					
53	10¼		Calif Packing	800	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
1⅜	⅛		Callahan Z & L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11⅜	3½		Calumet & Hecla	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
45	14	3	Canada Dry	1600	17¾	16½	16½	17⅜
48⅜	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	6300	15½	14½	14⅝	15¼
16	3¼		Capital Admin	100	7	7	7	7¼
131½	33¼		Case Thresh	26300	39½	36⅜	38¾	38½
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	100	80¼	80	80	
52½	11½	2	Caterpillar Trac	800	14⅝	14⅜	14½	14½
4	1½		Cavanagh Dobbs	20	1½	1½	1½	
14⅜	2¾		Celanese Co	300	4	4	4	3½
37¾	11⅜		Celotex Co pf	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
23¾	15	1½	Central Aguirre	100	16½	16½	16½	16⅞
30⅛	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	2600	14⅜	13¾	13¾	14
23¼	3¼		Checker Cab Mfg	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
34¼	14⅜	3	Chesapeake Corp	1800	21¼	20	20⅛	22
46½	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	8900	29¼	28¼	28⅞	29⅜
7⅞	3½		Chi & Gt West	100	4	4	4	4⅛
27½	12		Chi & Gt W pf	500	13⅜	13	13	13¾
8⅞	2		Chi Mil & St P	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
15⅜	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	900	4¼	4¼	4½	4⅝
45½	9½		Chi & N western	1900	10	9⅜	9⅝	10
15⅛	3⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	200	5¼	5	5¼	
65½	17		Chi Rock Isl & P	1100	16½	15⅛	15⅛	17¼
101	25¾		Chi R I & P 7%	100	25¼	25¼	24¼	25¼
20	8	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	13½	13½		
12¾	8½		Chickasha Cot O	200	11	10¾	11	
33¾	8		Childs Company	9500	11½	11	11½	11
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	9800	15⅝	14½	15	15
37⅜	26⅜	2.06‡	City Ice & Fuel	200	31½	31½	31½	31½
90	60⅜	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	69⅝	69½	69½	
4⅞	1		City Stores	1200	1	1	1	1
22⅞	10	1	Clark Equipment	200	10	10	10	
34⅛	16¾	3	Cluett Peabody	200	18¼	18	18	
170	97½	7½	Coca-Cola	1200	115¼	112½	114¼	114
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	500	32½	32	32	33½
20⅞	16⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	4100	21	20¼	20½	20⅞
111⅝	33	4	Columbian Carb	5700	43	39¼	39⅞	42¼
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	900	11½	11	11⅜	11½
92	55½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	70	70	70	70
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	22	21½	22	21½
106	99	6½	Comm Invest Tr	150	99½	99	99⅛	99
90	70	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	10	75	75	75	
8	⅝		Comm I Tr war	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21½	9⅛	1	Comm Solvents	4000	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10⅝
12	4½	30	Comwlth & So	6900	5⅝	5	5⅛	5⅛
100⅜	68	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	75	74	74	
14¾	2	1	Congoleum Nairn	800	9¼	9⅜	9½	9¾
15	3¾		Consol Film Ind	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
103⅝	61	4	Consol Gas	15000	69	67½	68⅜	68¼
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	400	100	100	100	
15⅞	9½	1	Consol Laundries	400	10¾	10½	10½	
42½	20	6	Consol Ry Cu pf	400	25	23	23	22
1¾	⅛		Consol Textile	700	½	½	½	
8½	2		Container A	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30	5¼		Cont Baking A	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
3⅜	¾		Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	1
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	200	48½	48½	48½	
62⅜	31⅛	2½	Cont Can	1100	36	35⅝	35¾	35¾
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	1400	27	24	25½	25
4½	1⅛		Cont Motors	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
12	5		Cont Oil	900	7¼	7	7	7
12	1¼		Cont Shares	5700	11⅞	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
86⅝	36¼	3	Corn Products	1400	49	45¾	47	48¼
152½	126	7	Corn Prod pf	10	129½	129½	129½	
18	3¾		Coty	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
34¾	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	26	26	26	
63	22		Crucible Steel	100	26	26	26	27
5⅞	2		Cuba Co	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
5⅞	2		Cuban Am Sug	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
100	35	4	Curtis Publishing	200	36¼	36¼	36¼	
5⅞	1¾		Curtis-Wright	5500	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
41	12		Cutler Hamer	100	11½	11½	11½	
			—D—					
23	4		Davison Chem	400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
157¼	83¾	9	Del & Hudson	400	85	83¾	83¾	84
102	29½	2	Del Lacf & W	800	30¼	29½	29½	29½
23	12⅞	2	Diamond Match	600	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	1200	25½	25¼	25⅛	
13½	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	1000	10	8¾	8¾	9
107	53¾	4‡	Ou Pont de Nem	19600	59⅛	56½	57½	58¾
124¾	106	6	Du Pont deb	3000	106	105¾	105¾	106
			—E—					
13¼	3		Eastern Roll Mill	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	
185¾	93	5‡	Eastman Kodak	5600	100	96¾	98	98
135	121	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	125½	125½	125½	125½
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	500	9¼	9¼	9¼	
57⅛	18⅝		Ediugon S pf	300	54¼	53	53	54½
74⅜	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	11800	34¼	31¾	32½	32⅝
4½	1⅜		Elec Boat	800	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
9⅞	2½		Elec Must Inst	1200	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
60¾	14½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	4000	14⅞	14½	14¾	14⅝
108⅛	66⅛	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	
98⅛	55	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
1⅝	⅛		Elec Pw&Lt rts	2400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
66	20	4	Elec Stor Battery	100	33¾	33¼	33¼	34¼
49	21⅛	1.60	Engineers Pub S	100	24½	24½	24½	
35⅞	18⅛	2½	Equitable Off Bld	700	20½	19	20½	
39¾	10½		Erie RR	400	10¾	10⅛	10⅜	11
45½	13½	4	Erie RR 1pf	100	14	14	14	
40½	10¼		Erie RR 2pf	100	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
12¾	3½		Eureka Vacuum	400	4⅛	4	4	
8⅝	2		Evans Auto Load	100	2½	2½	2⅛	
25	12	1	Exchange Buffet	240	12½	12	12	
			—F—					
29⅜	5		Fairbanks Morse	100	6	6	6	6
15½	4¾		Fed Screw W	100	2½	2½	2½	
30	5		Fed Water Serv	700	4½	4	4½	4⅜
56¼	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1100	29½	28	28	30
104	85¼	6½	Filene's pf	40	98¾	98¼	98¼	
66⅝	50¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	54¾	54½	54¾	54½
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	700	50¾	50	50	50½
64½	10¼	1	Foster-Wheeler	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
32½	18	55	Fourth Nat Inv	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
38¾	5		Fox Film A	1700	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
43¼	13⅛	3	Freeport Texas	1400	18⅝	18⅜	18½	18¾
			—G—					
23⅜	3⅜		Gardner Motor	400	⅜	⅜	½	⅜
88	34	6	Gen Am Inpf ww	100	65	65	65	65
73⅛	38½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	43½
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	700	14¾	14⅜	14½	15¼
25⅜	14⅜	2	Gen Baking	100	17¼	16	16	
65	17		Gen Cable pf	40	19	18	18	17¼
54¾	24½	1.60	Gen Electric	25100	27⅞	27	27¾	27⅜
56	30⅛	3	Gen Foods	2100	37⅞	36¾	37	36⅞
8½	2½	6	Gen Gas & E A	700	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
92	30	8	Gen Gas & E 8%	20	40	40	40	
50	32	3	Gen Mills	100	33	33	33	34
190¼	92	6	Gen Mills pf	100	92	92	92	92
48	22¼	3	Gen Motors	60400	25¾	24⅛	25⅜	25⅜
38⅝	8⅝	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	91	91	91	91½
31	10¼	2½	Gen Print Ink	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
76	43½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	55¼	55¼	55¼	
23	4⅜		Gen Pub Service	1200	5⅜	5	5¼	5⅛
84½	22¼	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	26½	25	26½	25⅛
9½	1¼		Gen Realty	1100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
15½	1¼		Gen Theatres Equip	1200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
15⅞	9¼	1	Gillette Saf Raz	5400	13¼	11⅝	12	13¼
76⅞	45¼	5	Gillette S R pf	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	56½
7⅞	3		Gimbel Bros	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
16⅛	4½		Glidden	1100	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
9⅞	3⅝		Gobel (Adolf)	600	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅝
42⅞	18	2½	Gold Dust	4100	20⅜	19¾	20	20⅛
117½	98	6	Gold Dust pf	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	
70⅞	5		Goodrich	1000	6⅝	6½	6½	6¾
52¾	16	3	Goodyear	2400	25	24¼	24½	25⅛
91	57½	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	65½	65½	65½	65¾
13⅜	3⅜		Gotham Silk Hos	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 23	Nov. 21
6⅝	1		Gould Coupler A	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6½	1⅞		Graham Paige	800	3	2⅞	3	3
25½	3½		Grand-Sil Stores	100	4	3⅞	3⅞	
18⅜	7		Grand Union	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
45	31½	3	Grand Un pf	200	34½	34	34	34½
42	25½	1	Grant (WT)	100	34½	34⅜	34⅜	35
63¾	20	4	Great Nor pf	2400	24¾	24	24½	24¾
23½	12	2	Great Nor Ore	100	16	15½	15½	16
11⅞	5¾		Great West Sug	1100	8	8	8	8⅛
96⅛	80¼	7	Great W Sug pf	20	86½	86	86	
6¾	1⅜		Grigsby-Grunow	1400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
			—H—					
30½	24⅞	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	27¾	24¼	24¼	
8¾	2¾		Hahn Dept Sto	400	3	3	3	3
63⅞	25½	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	30½	30	30	30½
103¾	11⅜	5	Hershey Choc	100	81½	81½	81½	
104	88	4	Hershey Choc pf	100	88½	88½	88½	
134½	81	7.80	Homestake M	100	121½	121	121½	121
9⅜	3		Houdaille Her B	400	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
68½	19		Houston Oil	600	24	23	23	23¾
14⅛	4		Houston Oil new	700	5	5	5	5
29½	13¼	2	Howe Sound	100	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
44½	27	3½	Hudson & Man	200	30	29½	29½	
36	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	800	12½	12¼	12½	12½
13½	3¾		Hupp Motors	1100	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
			—I—					
89	17		Ill Central	1300	16	14⅝	14⅝	16
4¾	1¼		Indian Motor	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
4⅝	1⅝		Indian Refining	600	2	2	2	2
86	21	4	Indus Rayon	700	27	27	27	27
18½	45	4	Ingersoll-Rand	1100	42	40	40¾	41½
71	26	2	Inland Steel	100	31½	31½	31½	
11⅜

STEEL TRADE IS OPERATING AT SLOW PACE

Activity Holds at 31 P. C. of Capacity—Easier Trend in Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—For the first time in a month, the steel industry has failed to forge ahead in operating rate over the previous week. The pace still averages 31 per cent of capacity, but a slackening of speed is of course normal for this time of year.

Increases in rate in some districts are offset by declines in others. The Chicago area is at a rather low pace comparatively speaking, while the centers which cater to the automobile industry, such as Youngstown and Cleveland, are stepping up their working rate somewhat.

Incoming business in steel is by no means buoyant or spectacular. Orders are coming in chiefly from the miscellaneous users, which after all, form the backbone of steel consumption. It is the experience of most steel sales offices that the volume of orders is holding up to the recent past, and where there is a change it is in favor of improvement.

Compared with several metals and commodities, steel prices are holding well, leaning toward weakness rather than strength, however.

Pig iron shows the greatest easiness just now among iron and steel commodities. Both eastern Pennsylvania and Buffalo iron have sold at $14 a ton, furnace, a new low for several years.

Awaiting Automobile Demand

The immediate hopes of the steel industry are still pinned upon the automobile industry, which is expected to be the best consumer of steel within the next few weeks. Prospects for fabricated structural steel are somewhat better, though recent orders have been light. The railroads are ordering steel in very light fashion.

In fabricated structural steel the new inquiries have been double in tonnage the recent awards for several weeks. The largest pending inquiry involves 4700 tons for a viaduct at Chicago. A jail and a building for the department of health at New York will require 3500 tons of structurals each.

Business in concrete reinforcing bars is brisk, with some sales of very large tonnages having been made recently. For a sewage disposal plant at Cleveland nearly 5000 tons were bought, while 2000 tons each were bought for a grain elevator at Albany and for a municipal garage at Cleveland.

The only outright price declines in finished steel recently have been in bolts and nuts. Price concessions have been made from time to time in structurals, plates and reinforcing bars.

Tool Demand Good

An encouraging development has been the better demand for machinery and machine tools in almost all sections of the United States, revealing a quickening in industrial activity. The automobile plants have been the best machinery customers of late.

The Chicago district continues to be the most active one for selling of pig iron. Some inquiries are for shipment over the first half of next year.

Business in iron along the Atlantic seaboard is quiet. A feature is the sales recently of Dutch pig iron imported from Holland, an iron which is being pushed the most vigorously in years. In fact, storage points for the iron have been established at Philadelphia and Bridgeport.

The blast furnace at Swedeland, Penna., has been put out of blast. In the eastern Pennsylvania district there are three stacks in operation, all furnaces of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The largest open inquiry for iron is 475 tons for the Harrison, N. J., works of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, involving foundry and malleable pig iron.

Copper at New Low

Iron and steel scrap, which showed rising propensities a week ago, is unchanged in price and in some cases is a bit easier in tone. A western railroad has offered for the third time to sell a list of scrap, hoping for a bid of $9 a ton, whereas the market on heavy melting steel scrap is more properly $8 a ton.

The nonferrous metals have suffered a spell of marked weakness, led by copper, which dipped to new low prices for all time when the international conferences ended in failure, foreign representatives sailing for Europe on Tuesday without accomplishing the aims of their three weeks' visit. At the close of the week domestic copper was obtainable at 6½ cents a pound, and the export price was 6¾ cents a pound, c. i. f. European ports.

Both lead and zinc were reduced $2 to $3 a ton during the week and silver suffered a loss of 5 cents an ounce as a reaction to its recent boom. Lead now sells at 3.95 cents a pound, New York, and 3.75 cents, East St. Louis. Zinc is quiet at 3.20 cents, East St. Louis.

ST. PETERSBURG BOND PAYMENT

Sufficient funds resulting from collections by the city of St. Petersburg, Fla., have been received by the City of St. Petersburg Bondholders' Committee to permit a second payment to each depositor, in this instance on account of interest due on deposited securities within the six months' period, Feb. 1 to July 31, 1931, according to a notice being issued to the bondholders today. This payment, the exact amount of which will be announced later, will be made only to depositors of record with the committee as of Dec. 15, 1931.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC OUTPUT

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Associated Gas & Electric System for the week ended Nov. 14 reports electric output of 63,293,566 k. w. h., an increase of 7 per cent over the like week of 1930. Excluding sales to other utilities, electric output showed a decrease of 4.3 per cent from 1930. Gas output for the week was 333,500,100 cubic feet, or 5.9 per cent below the like week last year.

TO HEAD TOOL ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Boyd Fisher, of the Irving Trust Company, New York, has been elected general manager of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, with headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Fisher has resigned from the Irving Trust and will assume his duties with the Machine Tool Builders' Association Dec. 15.

O'NEIL ON BUSINESS

William O'Neil, president of the General Tire & Rubber Company, said today that although the larger industrial centers have not recorded any real upswing in activity, conditions on the whole are notably improved.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	45	45
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	37⅛	37
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	31½	29½
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	89½	89½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	90¼	90¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	92½	92½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	55	54
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78½	78
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75½	75½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	8¾	8¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Amer T&T 4s '36s	100½	100½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	113¾	113
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¼	104
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102⅝	102½
Amer T&T 5s '65	102½	102½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106½
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	14⅜	14⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	44	44
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	61½	61½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	81¾	81¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91⅜	91¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	100½	100
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	20	20
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	32½	32
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	89½	85½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97	97
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	85⅞	85⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	80⅝	79½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	65½	66½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	86	85¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	59	57½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	75	75
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	90	90
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100¼	99⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	78	78
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	92	91
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	85	85
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	99½	99½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	100½	100
Boston & Maine 5s '67	74⅛	74⅛
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	70¾	70¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93½	93
Bklyn Pn Gas 5s '50	101¼	101
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	100⅞	100⅝
Buff R & P 4½s '57	53¼	53¼
Broadway & 7th Ave RR cn	3½	3½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	73	73
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	81½	80½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81⅞	81⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82¼	82¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	81¼	80½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	88¼	87
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	88	86¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87¾	87½
Can North deb 6½s '46	101½	101½
Can North deb 7s '40	100	99¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	67¼	67¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	76	75¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	95	95
Can Pacific 5s '54	84½	84½
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101½	101½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	100¼	100⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	83⅞	83½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	103	103
Ches Corp 5s '47	80½	80½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	87⅞	87⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	94½
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	49½	49
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	46½	45
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	83¼	83¼
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	94	94
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	17	15½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53¼	52½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	61⅛	61½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10½	10
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	31	30
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	55¼	54
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	40	38
Chicago &Nw 6½s '36	93	93
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	68	65½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	62½	61½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	47	47
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	44	43½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s' 60	35	35
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103¾	103¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100	100
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	74	74
Chile Copper 5s '47	61½	61½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89¼	89¼
Cin Un T 5s rct wi	97⅞	97⅞
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	74	74
Clev Un Term 5s '73	97¾	97¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	101	101
Colonial Oil 6s '38	30½	30
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	64	63
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	85	84½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	94	94
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92	92
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	26¾	26¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	98½	98¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106⅞	105⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	80¾	80¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	60½	60½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3¾	3⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	29½	29½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	44	44
Cuba RR 6s '36	45½	45½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	49½	49½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	5½	5
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83½	83½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	96	96
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	62	60½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	28	27¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98	97½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88½	88
Dold Packing 6s '42	58½	58½
Dukuesne P&L 4½s '67	101¾	101½
Duluth M N 5½s	104⅝	104⅛
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	10	10
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	49	47
Erie RR ref 5s '67	50⅛	50⅛
Erie RR gen lien	51	51
Erie RR gen 5s '75	50	50
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	78⅛	78⅛
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	59	59
Fla East Coast 5s '74	9	9
Gannett 6s '43	82	82
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	81½	81
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102
Gen Petroleum 5½s '40	40½	39⅝
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	9⅛	8
Goodrich 6s '45	52½	52½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	82½	81¾
Gotham S Hos '36	77¾	77¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	94⅜	94⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99½	99
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	74	74
Great Northern 7s '36 A	101¾	101
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	47	47
Har Riv PC 4s	81	81
Hudson coal 5s '62	44	44
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	60¾	60
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	89	87¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅞	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104⅞	104½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	55	54
Ill Central 4¼s '66	46⅛	45
Ill Central CSt&NO 5s A '63	48	47¼
Ind Limestone 6s '41	12½	12½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80⅛	80⅛
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	85	85
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	62¼	60
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	66⅞	66½
Inter Match 5s cv '47	61	61
Inter-Lake Iron Corp 5½s	61½	61½
Inter Rap Tran rrfv 5s '66	51½	50
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	50¾	49¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	30	29
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	68	66
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	76½	76
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	50	50
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	47½	44
Int Paper rig 5s A '47	61	61
Int Paper 6s '55	46¾	45¾
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	47	47
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	54¾	53½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '49	65	64
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	61	59
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	61½	61½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	99¼	99¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	64¼	64¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	69	68½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87½	87½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88¼	88
Kings Co El 4s '49	72½	72½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	90	90
L&N unl 4s '40	90½	90
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	97	96½
L&n gold	95	95
Hanhat Ry con 4s '90	39½	39½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88½	88½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	98	97½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	96¼	96¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	53¾	53¾
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	51	51
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	40¾	40
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	64	64
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	59⅛	57¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	59⅝	58
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	59½	58
Mo Pac 5s I '81	59¼	58
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	45½	42
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	100½	100½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	72⅛	72⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	95¼	95
Nat Steel 5s	79¾	79¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	77½	77½
N O T & M 4½s '56	41	41
N O T & M 5s B '54	43	43
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	93¾	92
NYC&HR 4½s N	72¾	72½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	83¾	83¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	95	95
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	87⅜	87⅜
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	35	30
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	40¼	40
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	42	40½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	47	47
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111	111
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	96⅛	95¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	69	69
NY NH&H 4½s '67	73	73
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	96¼	96¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47¼	47¼
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	101½	101½
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	3¼	3¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101⅜	101⅜
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107	107
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¼	101
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	64¾	64¾
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100½	100½
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	100¾	100¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	78½	78⅛
Norf Southern rfg A '61	25½	24
Norf & W con 4s '96	35½	35½
North Am Co 5s '61	90¾	90¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	89¼	89
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	93⅞	93⅞
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	96	96
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102½	102½
North West Tel Co 4½s	99¼	99
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60¼	60
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	82½	82½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	69	69
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	90	90
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	109⅝	109⅝
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	79	78
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅞	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	65	65
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	68½	65½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	93¼	91¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	95	95
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	87	86¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	83	83
Penn Railroad 5s '64	93¼	93⅛
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	102	101⅝
Pere Marquette 4s '56	46½	46½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	69	65½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	93¾	93¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	60	60
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	94	92⅞
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	93	93
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	48¼	48¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	89	89
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	71⅞	71¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	46	45½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	99¾	99¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	99½	99½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	58¾	58¾
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	61⅛	60
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	66	66
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	102	102
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	37	36½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	27½	26
St P Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100	100
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	6¾	6½
Seabd AL 6s	5	5
Seabd All Fla rfg 6s A '35 ct	1⅜	1⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	69½	69
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	69½	69
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	41	41
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	83⅞	83⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99¾	99¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	97¾	97¼
Sinclair Amer Inv 5s '42	90¼	90¼
Southern Bell Tel&Tel 5s '41	103¾	103¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	76½	76½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	72½	72½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	72½	72½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	87¼	86⅞
So Pac S F T 4s '50	53	53
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	53	53
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	69	69
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	73	73
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	101⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '43	55	55
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103⅛	103½
Texas Corp 5s '44	87¼	87
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	95	95
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	69	69
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	45¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	29¾
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	35½	35½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100½	100½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94⅜	94⅜
Union Pacific 5s '47	78⅞	78⅞
United Ry St Louis 40s '34	41½	41½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	53½	53½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	54¾	54
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	55½	55
Vanadium 5s '41	67	66⅞
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101	101
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	33¼	35¼
Wabash RR 4½s '78	30½	30
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	80¾	80¾
Wabash RR 5½s '78	36	36
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	105	105
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	35¼	35⅝
Warren Bros 6s '41	55	55
West Shore 4s 2361	77	77
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	100¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	57⅞	57⅞
Western Union R E 4½s '50	82	81½
Western Union 5s '51	81¼	81
Western nUion 6½s '36	97½	97½
Western Union 5s '60	80	80
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '43	63½	63½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	83¾	83¾
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct	61	61
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	36¾	36¾
Youngstawn Sheet 5s A '78	80½	80½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	80	80

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov23	Nov21
3½s '47	100.30	100.30	100.30	99.31
1st 4¼s '47	100.26	100.25	100.26	100.29
4th 4¼s '38	101.6	101.3	101.5	101.6
4th 4¼s reg	101.			101.
US 3s '55	93.8	92.20	92.20	93.15
US 3½s '49	93.29	93.8	93.24	94.14
US 3½s '43 Mar	98.	97.26	97.28	
US 3½s '43 June	98.	97.26	97.28	
US 3½s '47	98.2	97.23	98.	98.12
US 3½s '56	100.			100.5
US 4s '54	102.1	101.24	101.30	102.
US 4¼s '52	104.19	104.13		104.26

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	46	45	45
Akershus 5s '63	65	64	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	49	49	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	56⅞	56⅞	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	57	57	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	56¼	56¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	55¼	55¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	55¼	55¼	
Australia 4½s '56	52½	52	
Australia 5s '55	58¾	58½	
Australia 5s '57	50¼	50⅛	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	8½	8½	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	89¾	89⅛	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	96½	96½	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	99½	99½	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	99	97½	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	30	30	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	43¾	43¾	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	40⅛	40⅛	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	36⅜	36⅜	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '59	11	11	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	12½	12½	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102	101⅝	
Brazil (Cen Ry) 7s '52	22¾	22⅜	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	27¼	27¼	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	26¾	26¾	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	31	31	
Brisbane 5s '58	46	46	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	27¾	27¾	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	30	30	
Bulgaria 7s '67	37	35	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	34½	34½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93	93	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	79¼	79¼	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94½	93½	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	21	21	
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	35	35	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	22	21¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	19¼	19¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	18¾	18¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	18¾	18¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	20¾	20	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	19	19	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	20	20	
Christiania (City) 6s '54	83	83	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	34¼	34	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	35	34	
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	75	74¾	
Costa Rica 5s ('14) '49	86	86	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	104	104	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	68¼	68¼	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	83¼	82⅞	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	69	68	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	48¾	47	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	88	88	
Dutch El sf 6s '62	87	87	
Fiat 7s '46 war	77¾	77¾	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	64¾	64¾	
French (Rep) 7s '49	114⅜	113¾	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118¾	118¾	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	39	39	
German 7s '49	59½	59½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	42	42	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	38	38	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	39	38	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	46	46	
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	35¾	35¾	
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	39	39	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	37	37	
Germ Gov Int 5½s' 65	37	36½	
Greek 6s '68	61¾	61½	
Hamburg 6s '46	38	38	
Harpen 6s' 49 ww	40¾	40	
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	39	39	
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	45	45	
Hungary Mun 7s '46	22	22	
Iseder Stel 6s '48	31⅜	31⅜	
Italy (King) 7s '51	90⅜	90¼	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¾	94¾	
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	72	72	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	79	79	
Jap (Gov) 6½s '54	94¼	94¼	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	57	56	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101¾	101¾	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	69	68¾	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	22½	22½	
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	38	38	
New South Wales 5s '58	52½	52½	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102¾	102¾	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	38	36	
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	75	75	
Norway (King) 5s '63	78½	77¾	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	80	80	
Norway (King) 6s '43	86	86	
Norway (King) 6s '44	86	85½	
Norway (King) 6s '52	86	86	
Nuremberg 6s '52	28	28	
Oni Pow Svc 5½s '50	61	61	
Oslo (City) 6s '55	84	84	
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	65	65	
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	101	100½	
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104	104	
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	21¾	21¾	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	62⅛	61¾	
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	18	18	
Prague (City) 7½s '52	99	99	
Prussia 6½s '51	33⅞	33⅞	
Prussia 6s '52	28¾	28	
Queensland (State) 7s '41	78	78	
Rhine Main 7s '50	45	45	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	42	42	
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	56	56	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	42	42	
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	13⅝	13⅝	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	18	17	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	17	17	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	73½	73	
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	91½	91½	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	79	79	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	55	55	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	55¾	55¾	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	30¼	30½	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	36¾	36¾	
Saxon State 6½s '46	36¼	36¼	
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105⅝	105⅝	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	50½	49½	
Sriny etau Et Pw 6½s '52	55	55	
Siemens 6½s '51	64	64	
Siemens 7s '35	78	77	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	42½	42½	
Soissons (City) 6s '36	102	102	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	85	84¾	
Swiss Government 5½s '46	103	102¾	
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	70¼	70	
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	71	71	
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	49¾	49¾	
Sokyo (City) 5½s '61	73	72¾	
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	62	62	
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	100	99¾	
Uni St W 6½s C '51	29½	28¾	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	40	40	
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	63½	63	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	40	40	

Public Loosening Its Purse Strings

THAT people are loosening their purse strings is evident from reports of retail sales. October business of department stores in

TELEPHONE PUTS TYPING SERVICE OVER ITS WIRES

Bell System Starts Today Western Union-Postal Begin Dec. 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 — Anyone who wishes to install an electric typewriter "printer" in his office may now have a message transmitted instantly from his place of business to another office and reproduced upon another "printer."

Rival plans for the establishment of such services on a nation-wide basis were announced last night by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, on the one hand, and the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company, acting together for the first time, on the other hand.

The service of the Bell system began today. The service of the telegraph companies is to start on Dec. 1. The competing circuits will not be interconnected.

All three companies have for several years offered printer services on various bases, generally for use over leased wires, such as connect the various offices of a brokerage concern, bank or news-gathering organization. Police departments have such printer services in use throughout the United States. Now, however, the service is to be made available on the same basis as the telephone.

The telegraph companies announce that a minimum period of three minutes will be charged for, and that in that time from 100 to 180 words can be transmitted, according to the skill of the operator. No word count is made as with the ordinary telegram.

The announcement of the Bell system says that the new switching service through teletypewriter exchanges is now possible because of developments in apparatus and operation. These permit intercommunication by teletypewriter on a nation-wide basis just as the development of telephone switchboards made possible the intercommunication of telephone instruments, the announcement says.

"The scope of the private wire service was immediately widened when the teletypewriters began to be used in 1915," the telephone company's announcement continues. "Within the last five years there has been a marked increase in the number of industrial concerns using them and the variety of uses they have found for them. At the beginning of 1931, the Bell system was furnishing 10,500 teletypwriter machines, utilizing 48 per cent of its private wire mileage in their service."

Music

J. M. Sanromá

J. M. Sanromá, Boston pianist, gave yesterday the second of the Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon series of concerts. His program ranged from a Mozart sonata to a piece composed this year by the German Toch. Much interest was attracted by a work entitled "Sitges," Theme and Variations, composed at the age of 8 by Susan Godoy, now 10. A simple, pleasing theme was varied by decorations and by alterations in the accompaniment. An admirable bit of work for one of the composer's tender years, even on the assumption, which seems reasonable, that she was aided in it by her teacher. Susan was hoisted to the platform at its close to receive the plaudits of the audience.

There were other novelties. Six German Dances by Schubert, lately discovered, were as melodious as one would expect, but perhaps will not constitute an important addition to the repertory. Two items played for the first time in America—"Le Petit Chien en Caoutchouc," by Villa-Lobos, and "Phantom," by Toch—and a third heard for the first time in Boston—Scherzo Humoristique, "Le Chat et la Souris," by Copland—served to show some of our youngest musical "Fauves" at harmless play. A fourth, "Einleitung und Lied," by Hindemith, had more substance and more form. There were also contributions from Prokofieff, Stravinsky and Ravel.

Mr. Sanromá has always been the eloquent voice of contemporary composers. It was the more pleasant yesterday, then, to discern in his playing an increasing maturity which enables him to speak more authoritatively in the voice of the classics and the romanticists. In playing Mozart's Sonata in A major and Schumann's "Humoreske," he revealed a sense of distinguishing style that has not always been evident in his performances of the composers of other days. Something of the courtly grace of Mozart, even more of the mercurial temperament of Schumann, was made evident to the listener. Welcome signs of growth in an admired player.

L. A. S.

Stavar Hajá

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, Stavar Hajá, tenor, sang a series of operatic arias, interspersed with two groups of songs. Miguel Sandoval was the pianoforte accompanist.

Mr. Hajá is a young Greek who has received the major part of his training in the capitals of Europe. His appearance yesterday marked his Boston début. His voice, as might be assumed from his program, is of operatic proportions. The tone quality is not unpleasing when the voice is allowed complete freedom, although there was a tendency toward occasional roughness which, however, may have been but a temporary misfortune. In company with other singers of operatic music, Mr. Hajá does not wholly escape the pitfall of forcing his voice on his top notes, thereby releasing a hard, unresonant and uninteresting tone. It appears to be a difficult matter for one accustomed to orchestral competition to temper his tone production to the less robust type of singing demanded by the concert hall.

Mr. Hajá's first group, which included two Handel arias and the "Lasciatemi morire" from Monteverdi's "Ariana," was hopelessly marred by an inexpert accompaniment. "E lucevan le stelle" from "Tosca" was a happier piece of work, and served to demonstrate that the singer possesses temperament sufficient to carry him far, if he be able to summon also the more refined qualities necessary to a complete and satisfying interpretation of music such as this.

In the group of songs by Samora and Hajapostolon (both unfamiliar names) Mr Hajá apparently did some of his best work, although we were completely at a disadvantage since the text was not given in translation. Mr. Hajá was recalled many times, and sang encores.

G. M. S.

Airplane Camera Photographs Area 20 Miles in Width

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 23—Tests of the newly developed five-lens camera for aerial photography, carried out by the Army Air Corps on a recent mapping project in Maine, demonstrate that this new type of camera can cover in two flying days an area which would require about six months with usual equipment.

A total of 3600 square miles was covered in two flying days, which is half a year's work with usual equipment. The actual photography was accomplished in three hours, the maximum speed attained being at the rate of 1200 square miles every half hour, when flying with the high wind that prevails at great altitudes. At 20,000 feet, the camera covered an area 20 miles wide.

The work, which covered 12 quadrangles, was done for the Department of the Interior. The United States Geological Survey disburses Government funds for mapping purposes, and meets in equal amounts appropriations made by individual states. Maine has furnished funds for this work for several years, and has a mapping program outlined for four years more. The recent work was done largely along the west boundary of Maine, next to New Hampshire. An area of 1200 square miles was covered north of Moosehead Lake.

The five-lens camera is an unusual instrument because of the tremendously wide angle that it embraces for photographing terrain beneath. It is used in connection with a laboratory instrument that rectifies the wing pictures, enlarging them and projecting them to the horizontal plane at the same time.

Drinking Convicts 154 Automobilists

Driving after drinking caused conviction of 154 motorists last week the Registrar of Motor Vehicles reported today. Of these 18 were committed to jail. Fourteen were convicted for the second time in six years, eight going to jail and six appealing jail sentences.

The Registrar revoked or suspended 2185 licenses and registrations last week, 673 more than in the previous week and 911 more than in the corresponding week of last year. Insurance cancellations caused 1287 revocations.

"Children ahead—slow down" is the warning sounded by Mr Morgan T. Ryan, after announcing 34 more child fatalities thus far this year than throughout 1930. The growing child fatalities, which have reached 195 this year, were cited as the main reason for the higher fatality toll for 1931 as a whole as compared to last year.

Adult fatalities this year were found to be less than the 1930 record.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
5:15 Poetry readings.
5:30 WEEI Organist.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 Talk series.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Troubadours Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "November Thunder."
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: talk, soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Veronica Wiggins; Frank Parker.
9:30 NBC, General Motors "Parade of the States"; "Massachusetts"; chorus; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:45 NBC, "Phantom Caravan"; Oriental tone pictures.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 "Old Violin Shop."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 WBZ Rocket Club.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sport review; temperature.
6:15 "Zeke and Horace"; skit.
6:30 Penta Tango Troubadours.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Harvard Lowell House "Sing-Song"; German singers.
8:00 Penta Tango Troubadours.
8:15 Frank Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch: "Thanksgiving, 1849."
9:00 NBC, Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Male Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Musical Dominoes: Jacob Zayde, violinist; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Ohman and Arden, pianists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch: "The Wandering Boy Comes Home."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; sport review.
11:15 Edward McEnelly and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Gang.
5:30 Stampers Orchestra.
5:45 "Musical Cameo"; Edward Jardon, tenor; string ensemble.
6:00 News; temperature; weather.
6:15 Talk, "Beating the Slump."
6:30 Miss Lee La May, "Baritonette."
6:45 Close Friends Club, with "Bob" Emery.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Carl Fenton's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Roundtowners Quartet; Tony Wons; Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Columbians Orchestra; quartet.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
9:00 CBS, Made-Up Box Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Howard Barlow's Symphony Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris": Miss Patricola, guest soloist; Pierre Brugnon; Smollen Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; H. I. Phillips.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:15 Weather, news; time.
11:30 Jimmy Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 Don Redman's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Speciale's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Uncle Ollie and his Gang."
5:45 CBS, Brooks and Ross, songs; Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:30 Morton Bowe, tenor; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:59 Weather; news.
7:15 Limerick Contest.
7:20 George Mahoney, "One-Man Band."
7:30 Ford Hall Forum.
7:45 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossiners.
8:15 The Masters Music Room: recorded symphony orchestra.
8:30 "The Value of a Credit Bureau to a Community."
9:00 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 "Street Singer."
11:30 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:45 p. m.—Studio program.
5:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
5:30 Studio program.
5:45 Wright Band.
5:50 Joseph Beaulieu, character sketch.
6:15 "Album of Dreams."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
10:45 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:15 a. m.—NBC Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
12:00 Noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:46 p. m.—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Dialogue program.
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News, stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Band.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Edward McHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in Person.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Luncheon program of Boston Advertising Club.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension Course.
2:15 p. m.—"Sailortown."
2:45 p. m.—"Cohen and Clancy."
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air: piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.
4:45 p. m.—"Twilight Melodies."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Variety Four.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, "Aunt Jemima," songs.
2:15 p.m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air: Mediterranean music.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Interlude."
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Miriam Ray, popular songs; Behrens's Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Phil Fisher's Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—The Yankee Troubadours.
10:15 a. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—Copley Plaza luncheon music.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
4:15 p. m.—Hewitt Players: "Driftwood."
4:30 p. m.—Organ and soloist.

BRAZIL EXTENDS AIR MAIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 21 (By U. P.)—Air mail service which army aviators have been maintaining between Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo has been extended to Goyaz with intermediate stops at Riberao Preto, Viannapolis and Leopoldo de Bulhoes.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 2000 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 13 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

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NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st St.)—Three-room, beautifully furnished apartments; electric refrigeration and radios; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 before 11 a. m.

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HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—Five rooms, tile bath, heat, hot water; garage; $65 month. MRS. PENOYER, 95 Booth St.

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DRESSMAKER. French dresses and coats made to order; also alterations; moderate prices. MME. BOURNAT, Hotel Gralyn, Boston. Ken. 3000.

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ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2363.

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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Attractively furnished, 2-story, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, spacious living room, heat and all other modern conveniences, tiled first floors; garagette for 2 cars with 3-room apartment and bath; large corner plot; desirable surroundings in best residence section; rent for winter season. F. E. KNOX, 145 14th Ave. North.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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HACKENSACK, N. J.—For sale, pleasant corner 7-room house. Euclid Ave.; fully improved; garage. Hack. 2-4613-W.

Local Classified

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NEW YORK CITY (S. W. Cor. B'way and 140th St.). Apt. 8—Very clean, newly decorated bed-sitting room, adjoining bath, all conveniences; reduced rental. Edgecombe 9267.

NEW YORK CITY, 534 W. 112th St.—Front, very light, unfurnished, 15x18; suitable practitioner's office. ROLFE. Univ. 4-8763.

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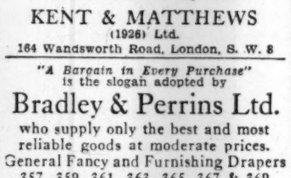

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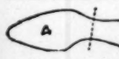

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Praying Mantis
(Mantis religiosa)

Where: Native to Europe. Recently imported to America from France in nursery stocks. Now cultivated by the Government in an experiment to wipe out the destructive Japanese Beetle.

Distinguishing features: Forelegs fitted for grasping, in a supposedly pious position; head oblique and generally triangular; prothorax long and slender; generally green to match their surroundings.

There is perhaps no other insect which has so many superstitions woven around its habits and shape than the praying mantis. Here is an insect which the ancients endowed with supernatural powers, terming it a diviner. Many Oriental religions, even of the present day, look upon it as worthy of worship. It is to the Greeks that we owe the name "mantis," which translated means prophet. Three hundred years ago they were called "foretellers" for their appearance in the last few days of winter foretold of the coming spring.

Certainly some queer tales are told, and many were readily believed in former days, like the one by Cælius, who observed that "they resemble the diviners in the elevation of their hands, so also in likeness of motion; for they do not sport themselves as others do; nor leap, nor play, but walking softly, they retain their modesty, and show forth a kind of mature gravity"; or Piso, who stated that these insects "change into a green and tender plant." Not only this, but he told how they did it by fixing the feet into the ground first. From these, roots grow out and thus gradually the animal becomes a plant. Of course, to modern biologists this is recognized to be an absurdity.

To man the mantis is of great benefit, helping in the continual warfare with noxious insect pests. Despite its pious attitude the mantis is known to prey upon all kinds of hexapods, caterpillars of various kinds, flies, grasshoppers, beetles and even small lizards and frogs. Like the tiger of the jungle, the stealthy mantis gains its supper through the quick use of his spiny forearms.

Eggs are laid in September in horny cases, the eggs themselves being arranged in parallel lines inside. Inasmuch as these insects are primitive, in comparison with other hexapods, they have incomplete metamorphosis, the young resembling the parents from the day they hatch, except that they are smaller and wingless. (Article requested by E. N., Philadelphia.)

In Lighter Vein

Sh-h!!

"Didn't I tell you not to interrupt me when I had something important on hand?"

"How was I to know?" asked the deferential secretary. "You didn't have on your golf clothes."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Asset or Liability

They tell of the actor who complained long and loud to the producer about the size of his name in the lights

"Oh," groaned the actor, "I know I'm not a star, but I do think that my name should be featured. Why don't you mention the name of the show plus the principals, and then before my name put, 'And—'?"

"And!'" exclaimed the fed-up producer. "Why not 'but'?"—*New York Mirror.*

The Elopement!

He: "I forgot to buy our tickets."

She: "That's all right, dear. Father presented them to me just before I slipped out."

Truthful

"Bobbie, what are you doing in the pantry?"

"Oh, just putting a few things away, mother."

A Quotation for Today

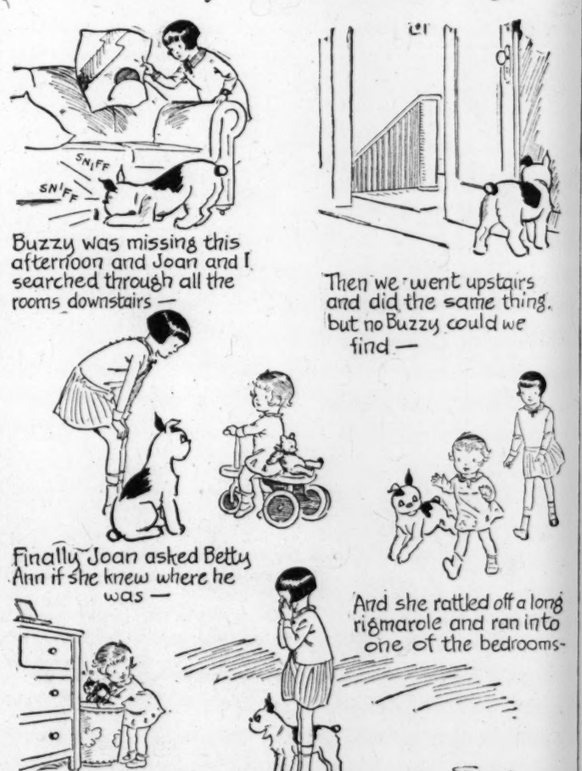
HAVE patience, and the mulberry leaf will become satin.
—SPANISH PROVERB

Worth Knowing

AIDING PROHIBITION

The president of the Citizens Savings Bank, corner of Canal Street and the Bowery, New York City, says the bank will never pay money to a man who is intoxicated.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


SNIFF
SNIFF
Buzzy was missing this afternoon and Joan and I searched through all the rooms downstairs —
Then we went upstairs and did the same thing, but no Buzzy could we find —
Finally Joan asked Betty Ann if she knew where he was —
And she rattled off a long rigmarole and ran into one of the bedrooms-
And pulled him out of the wastebasket!

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Mike Is Adopted

Los Angeles

PATSY had just presented her master with nine tiny Airedale puppies, and she was a very busy dog taking care of such a large family. She listened with joy as her master named each one and speculated as to whether or no it would take its place and sustain the family tradition at the next show.

However, it was evident that Mike, the very littlest pup of them all, was causing quite a bit of anxiety. He was always so slow; the other pups got in his way and shoved him aside and he was not properly fed. It was finally decided to put him on a nursing bottle—but this was not a success.

Then, some friends in the neighborhood suggested that they should give him to Mitsy. Mitsy was a big black cat and had only one kitten, Tommie. So, one night after Mitsy and her baby Tom were in their basket for the night, Mike was quietly slipped into bed with them. Everybody was entirely too sleepy to investigate the why and wherefore, and soon cuddled up together to keep warm.

When morning came Mitsy looked at the little stranger, then at her mistress as if to say—"He's a peculiar looking baby, but he is so neglected he certainly does need cuddling." Then mother love asserted itself and as Mitsy washed his ears she hummed a love song, and Mike enjoyed a first-class breakfast.

Mike prospered under the careful care of Mitsy, and as he grew he expressed his gratitude in protecting Tommie. Now he is a splendid looking fellow and if he brings home a cup from the dog show no one will be more delighted than Mitsy and Tom.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Laodiceans, Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia (Miss M. B.)—*Lay-od-i-se'-anz,* with secondary stress on second syllable; first *a* "quick-long," as in *savage, o* short as in *odd, i* as in *it, e* as in *key,* last *a* as in *account.*

Ef'-e-sus; first *e* as in *get,* second as in *descend, u* as in *circus.*

Smur'-na; u as in *urn, a* as in *sofa.*

Pur'-ga-mos; u as in *urn, a* as in *sofa, o* as in *modest.*

Thi-a-ti'-ra; each *i* long, as in *ice,* each *a* as in *sofa.*

Sar'-dis; a as in *arm, i* as in *it.*

Fil-a-del'-fi-a, with secondary stress on first syllable; each *i* as in *it,* each *a* as in *sofa, e* as in *get.*

Nicolaitanes, Antipas (S. R.) — *Nik-o-lay'-i-tanz,* with secondary stress on first syllable; each *i* as in *it, o* as in *obey,* first *a* as in *ace,* second as in *tan.*

An'-ti-pas; first *a* as in *at, i* as in *it,* second *a* as in *account.*

Mesmer, mesmerism ("Desk").—Yes, it is *s* in the first and *z* in the second, *mes'-mer* and *mez'-mer-izm.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

The albatross is the largest sea bird in existence?

Alligator hides bring $2 each delivered in Georgia?

King Alfred is said to have founded the University of Oxford in 872?

The pygmy shrew (*Microsorex hoyi winnemani*) is the smallest animal, according to the United States National Museum?

The Mayflower, presidential yacht, purchased in 1898 for $430,000, was recently sold for $16,105?

Golf-O-Grams

No. 20
(Published Nov. 9, 1931)
Winner: E. R. GOPHILE, Boston

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	IIIELTUNBQ	3	Biquintile	1
2.	EIOYBDHLNN	3	Honey Blind	3
3.	COIISDUAMR	2	Radio Music	2
4.	SYPMNEAASEL	3	Pleases Many	3
5.	AAEEEIRSTFX	3	Exeat, Praise	3
6.	FLOGMYNONYS	2	Synonom Golf	2
7.	OOOKFRNIMB	3	Book Inform	3
8.	AFLRLAEXNI	3	Fraxinella	1
9.	AADEFFGIIMSUD	4	Agamid Diffuse	3
		26		16

GOLF-O-GRAMS

Hole	LETTERS	PAR	WORD(S)	STROKES
1	ASUCAOENTCAH	3		
2	TEANPPPUMO	2		
3	AAAEEEPPPKLT	3		
4	DBAAUIQLTRNA	3		
5	NNIWOOUUPTD	4		
6	LLNAIIOOOCCC	3		
7	EASRCEDERDOP	2		
8	TNDENOSPEROCR	3		
9	AAEGGIVWWW	3		

No. 22 26 Score ____

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winners name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Consultation v. Security

POLITICAL commentators still are hazarding guesses about what took place in the discussions between Premier Laval and President Hoover. One says that the President, in conformity with the suggestion he threw out in his Armistice Day speech last year, offered a consultative pact. Another says that at the outset of the conversations Premier Laval indicated that the French were no longer interested in a mere promise of consultation, but were anxious to promote security agreements.

The attachment of a third article to the Kellogg pact has been bruited ever since the sixty-odd nations signed it. It has been felt that its effectiveness depended upon its evolution out of the stage of self-declaration—that war would not be used as an instrument of national policy and that only peaceful means would be adopted in the settlement of disputes—into a promise to consult in event one of the signatories failed to abide by it.

Various methods have been suggested. Several resolutions which would complete the pact have been proposed from time to time to Congress. Perhaps the most promising effort lies not along the path of the negotiation of a third article, but in the draft convention which has been submitted to the governments in connection with next year's Disarmament Conference. This seems to provide a wide latitude for consultation in case of a threat to peace.

Is this regarded as sufficient by the French? Past expressions of opinion make one doubtful. Consultation is good, but it is not enough, in French opinion, nor do they consider that it would be sufficient to warrant reduction of armaments. Security is the French peg on which disarmament depends. President Hoover went a long way, if not in adopting the French thesis, as one writer supposes, at least in accepting the French terminology. The Hoover-Laval statement said the "true mission" of the Disarmament Conference was "organization of a firm foundation of permanent peace."

But this does not necessarily mean that President Hoover has committed himself to anything. Nobody yet knows what is meant by the "organization of peace," or security. There are many kinds of security. The kind that is intended to be a guarantee of a disputed status quo is surely an imposed security in the military sense. This is not concerned with the avoidance of war. It is simply a kind of defense.

In the same general classification is the kind of political security built on alliances and called the balance of power. President Wilson called it "that great game, now forever discredited." But such a policy has dominated Europe too long to be easily discarded. It is just as precarious a lever for peace as military security. In fact, they both serve the cause of armed truces, not world peace.

None would be quixotic enough to imagine that permanent peace can be secured on the basis of a constant alteration in frontiers. But there must be a safety valve for the present frontier dissatisfactions between sovereign governments. In this dynamic world what may be just today may be unjust tomorrow. Is not the wisest security the achievement of that understanding that proceeds from a frank meeting together over differences. A recent writer says of the quest of other kinds of security, "We are trying to measure our weapons without making any attempt to reconcile our quarrels."

The whole history of the United States is one long protest against joining in mutual guarantees and the balance of power based upon the support of an uneasy status quo. There is little prospect of a change in this respect. While President Hoover adopted the French terminology, he certainly did not adopt the French nationalist interpretation of it. The fact that his signature appears after the remark about "organizing peace" may be proof that security in Premier Laval's meaning may more nearly coincide with the American version than with, say, Premier Clemenceau's.

America certainly has shown some willingness to consult. When it is clear that Europe seeks a security not based on nineteenth century premises, the United States undoubtedly will be found in the van in organizing an assured peace.

What Is Economy?

THE recent address of a speaker during the radio hour given over to the national program for unemployment relief defined economy as the wise distribution of our income, giving ourselves the very best that we can afford. It is statements such as this that show unmistakably the new value being given to economy as applied to the individual. In the past the adjective "rigid" became the almost inseparable companion of economy. Economy being good and desirable, making it rigid strengthened it. That seemed the consensus.

After the period of prodigal spending that accompanied the stock market boom of 1928-29, there followed a retreat to the rule of rigid economy; so rigid that in most cases it approached parsimony, and millions of dollars went into idle hiding, making idle millions of men and machines that depended on the flow of money for their employment.

It has taken vigorous action on the part of the Administration at Washington, backed by the more clear-sighted of our business leaders, to release even in a degree the flow of fear-frozen capital. But, with the release now apparent, men are beginning to gain a true idea of economy. The word has escaped from the confining bonds of its rigidity, and is moving freely in a new light. The call for funds for unemployment relief by municipalities and private organizations is having a much deeper and wider effect than the mere helping of the unemployed. It is bringing home to thousands the fundamental fact that one always has much more than he freely gives; that to withhold from wise expenditure, from giving to worthy causes, and from wider-visioned investing impoverishes instead of enriches.

It has been proved beyond the shadow of doubt that there is wealth enough in the world—natural resources, and avenues for their proper use—to remove the shadow of want from every person, if courage and confidence shall make that basic wealth to flow freely.

Economy, like Cinderella of the legend, is emerging in its rightful garb, freed from the encumbrances of rigidity and chilling fear. The old conception of economy has become obsolete. Men apparently have been refreshing themselves by looking into their Websters and brushing up on the only meaning that economy ever carried. Economy, in other words, through many trials, is emerging as a symbol of wise and fruitful use of resources—of confidence and advance, instead of as a synonym of cowardice and halting indecision.

Good Use for an Army

GERMANY with more than 4,000,000 unemployed is mobilizing its military forces to collect such things as its householders will give in the way of food, clothing and fuel. Throughout the nation trumpeters cover the cities twice each week and proclaim to the inhabitants that army supply wagons are ready to make delivery.

Coupled with the military effort, the railroads are hauling shipments free of charge to the unemployed. Also, unemployed are permitted to purchase potatoes, bread and fuel at one-third less than the regular charge; rent to the unemployed has been automatically reduced 40 per cent, and a relief payment ranging up to the equivalent of $6.75 a week is made to unemployed men with families.

Germany's response to the need is bigger than any comment that can be made upon it. Armies and navies of other nations now and again have been employed on missions of peace, and here is one which is particularly humanitarian. The citizen's love for the Fatherland and love for his fellow men are represented in this work of the Reichswehr. Certainly none will begrudge Germany the size of its limited army under the Treaty of Versailles where the feeding of the needy is concerned. This instance should aid other nations to see how their now-armed forces can profitably be mobilized for peaceful purposes.

Be Sure of the Brakes

A GIANT locomotive moved majestically out of the railway roundhouse the other morning, preparatory to being coupled to a long train for a fast journey across several states. In the cab sat a veteran engineer watching carefully the performance of his son, a young man just beginning his service as a master of the speeding wheels and rods. Suddenly the grizzled engineer reached out his hand as the engine gathered speed and applied the mechanical power controlling the brakes. The locomotive instantly slackened its speed. The son looked quizzically at his father, failing to understand the reason for his action.

"Before you start out on a run be absolutely sure your brakes are in good working order," admonished the veteran engineer with a smile. "That's one of the first rules of the road—and it is sure to prevent things going wrong in time of emergency."

A similar standard of practice could be applied with profit to another form of transportation, the automobile. How many pilots of cars know for a certainty when they set out across streets thickly strewn with traffic whether their brakes will stop the wheels in a swift second after the foot is applied—whether they are complete masters of the mechanisms they guide down the highway? Statistics recently gathered indicate that one of the chief causes for automobile smash-ups is defective brakes. One way to cut down the hazards of fast motor travel is for every driver occasionally to test the gripping power of his brakes, perhaps each time he leaves the garage. And of course the motorist who already knows his brakes are "not taking hold as they should" ought to voluntarily rule himself off the road until they are fixed.

The Refrigerator-Furnace

THE possibility of heating a building without fire is no longer a fantasy of engineers, but an actual accomplishment. Recent attempts to utilize the reversed refrigeration cycle, as a means of warming buildings, have been successful and renewed interest in the subject has been aroused. Successful heating with refrigerating equipment has already been tried out in several homes and offices located in varied climates, and reports show operations very satisfactory and encouraging.

The process of refrigeration, though known for many centuries, has only recently become practical in the home, because of the complexity of the equipment needed. But the application of electricity and gas to domestic needs has made domestic refrigerating units a familiar convenience. So far, however, these machines have been used exclusively for cooling the air and freezing the water inside the unit.

Refrigeration is merely the transfer of heat from one object to another, and heretofore the heat drawn off in the process of cooling has been wasted. Engineers now see that there is no need for this heat loss and are determined to devise means of harnessing it for practical use. In view of the interest both engineer and layman are taking in the subject, and in view of the promise present installations are showing, it is likely that practical refrigerating-heating machines will be on the market sooner than most persons suppose, and that their manufacture may develop into a highly important industry.

It is therefore quite probable, in view of the progress domestic refrigeration has made in the last few years, that domestic refrigerating-heating will follow and will be equally popular and useful in the home of the future. Then perhaps we may hear, "John, turn off the refrigerator, please; the living room is getting too warm."

Convention Liquor

IT IS without the shedding of a single tear that one witnesses the dissolution of an American institution whose sturdy persistence, until very recent years, was convincingly attested by innumerable popular jests: the custom of drinking that accompanied all manner of conventions held in various parts of the United States.

Dissolution, it is true, is not yet complete—witness recriminations about the subject that occasionally crop out in the national press—but progress to that end has been very considerable, especially during the last decade, and more particularly during the last five years. It is interesting to observe, first, that this progress has been most marked in connection with trade or business conventions, and, second, that within this category the most responsible and most soundly organized groups have been most stern in dealing with the problem of drinking.

Particularly significant is the fact that of the latter, probably the most drastic in attitude and action have been the machinery manufacturing industries. They, pioneers in outlawing liquor as disastrous to precision machine production, have logically transferred this thesis to their trade conventions, and concluded that liquor is equally inimical to the success of business meetings whose purpose is to promote intra-industry harmony and coöperation.

It was little more than a decade ago that, in these very industries, one of the principal and at least tacitly condoned methods of making sales was with major emphasis on liquor. Today it is a commonplace that responsible business looks askance at the use of liquor by its sales representatives, not only so far as their work is concerned, but also where their personal habits are concerned. More recently this attitude has been extended, to become a matter not only for individual companies, but for the entire industry which those companies form.

Hence the increasing frequency and rigidity of the ban against drinking at conventions. It is an admirable spectacle of further profound indorsement by business of the prohibition policy as a matter of sound business.

Work

CORRESPONDENCE about the exact amount of work per head that will be sufficient in the future to satisfy all the needs of humanity never lies dormant for long in the British press. In a letter to The Times which has recently renewed it there is implicit the one assumption which is common to all discussion of the subject—the assumption, namely, that work is unpleasant. In theory everybody appears to be agreed on this point.

In theory only, however. For what do men do in their leisure time, when they are free to amuse themselves with whatever delights them most? Why, principally, other men's work. They play football or cricket or golf, or any other of the innumerable forms of sport which provide a livelihood to vast numbers of professionals; as amateurs they put on stage plays, which actors and actresses are paid to do; or they go to the cinema or the theater, which again the critics are paid to do.

Even manual labor is not found upon close examination to be really unpleasant. Henri de Man, after thoroughly investigating the question at Frankfort Labor College, came to the conclusion that the majority of even the humblest workers actually enjoyed the process by which they earned a livelihood.

The unpleasantness of work is indeed largely a superstition handed down from the time when the ancient Greeks and Romans despised work partly because, in a slave-holding society, the capacity to live without labor was the distinguishing badge of freedom.

This antiquated way of looking at the matter undoubtedly handicaps the productivity of the whole world. There should be substituted for it one more in accordance with the facts. Most men really find work not something to be avoided if possible, but a privilege.

Editorial Notes

If all the automobiles in the United States were spread along the country's 3,016,000 miles of highways, there would be, according to statistical figures, 8.17 machines to every mile. The motorist who is in a hurry is likely to believe that the figure should be written without the decimal point.

Comedians in Russia are required to insert political themes into their performances, which would seem to indicate that the dramatic critic would also of necessity require the qualifications of an astute politician.

As an evidence of the "ups" and "downs" of New Yorkers, it is stated that three times as many persons ride in elevators daily as in all the street cars, subways, elevated lines and taxicabs combined.

A movement is under way in Mexico for "Mexican toys for Mexican children." They have a monopoly on jumping beans to begin with.

Signor Grandi and President Hoover probably found a log on the fireplace more propitious at this time of year than one on the Rapidan.

Multiplying signs of better business give greater cause for Thanksgiving this year.

Keeping Up With Grandma

By MARJORIE SHULER

KEEPING up with Grandma is the big job in the American middle West. Youth is having its day of achievement in the big cities, but on the prairies Grandma is in the saddle. The women who, with babies in their arms, helped to blaze the western trails, developed a keenness of outlook, a tenacity of purpose, a determination to win, which outlasts time. Theirs is still the rôle of leaders. The hand that lighted the first home fires outside tent doors guards the flame.

Other features of the old West are gone. Indians have been herded onto reservations. Buffalo and elk and timber wolf have vanished before the insatiable desire of the pioneer mothers for homes and more homes. But the women for whom the sod shanties were built are still active. The vigor which was untouched by a sole diet of frozen potatoes for an entire winter is going strong. The zest which survived twelve hours of hoeing corn under the blazing sun, a thirty-mile horseback ride, and then hours of dancing, is vastly entertained by iceless ice boxes, fireless cookers and pajamas for kitchen wear.

Yes, indeed, Grandma still is boss on the prairies. When four of the six banks in one western city closed last winter the absentees hurriedly started their homeward trek from California. Reversing the route of the covered wagons, the automobiles chugged their way through snowdrifts, only to find Grandma already on the job.

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Here was another test of her mettle and the pioneer courage gloried in meeting it. Mr. Bibbs's grocery store was doing a combination flour and credit business, just as it did in the seventies. Where the showiest new bank had been there was an exchange station at which you could trade everything from French perfume to iron skillets. Strangely enough, it was Grandma to whom the business men were looking for advice. And it was Grandma, her battered hat on the back of her head, who rushed busily from conference to conference trying to devise schemes for financing the crops without the sacrifice of the farmers' automobiles. Grandma, you see, knows what the automobile means to the woman on the farm. And Grandma, succeeding beyond everybody's expectations in establishing some form of order, went about her little kingdom with flushed cheeks and smiling eyes, more happily than has been her wont for the past twenty-five years.

When they tried to organize another town this summer against threatened loss by drought Mr. Jones got up a good administrative committee. Everybody said it was good. Its members included three bankers and a former governor, some school teachers and all the automobile men and insurance brokers and storekeepers. But Mr. Jones made one mistake, and that a big one. He left out Grandma.

Grandma met him on the main street, squarely in front of the nice new white court house, and told him plainly about the women's share in those early days when the State was being built, and of all that they endured so cheerfully, and demanded to know if they were going to be left out now.

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It was a chastened committee that gathered to the call of Mr. Jones an hour later. The banker may have remembered that it was Grandma who gave him a stick of red sugar candy on the hungriest Christmas he ever knew. The automobile dealer may have recalled the day when Grandma ran out on the melting river ice and pulled him back to safety. What the committee said to itself, I presume the town never will know. But the neighbors were edified by the sight of the committee filing up Grandma's narrow little front steps and through her narrow little front door right into the parlor, where they formally asked her to act as chairman and to choose half a dozen women as her vice-chairmen. To which Grandma graciously assented with not so much as a wink of the eye to indicate that she suspected anything but that this had been their plan all along.

Grandma keeps her finger pretty much on the pulse of things. When the editor of the local newspaper tried to run one of those syndicated stories all about night clubs and racketeering, it was Grandma who entered the editorial sanctum with blood in her eye. She did not need a six shooter; she had her tongue. And when she had finished her "few well-chosen words," which could not have been any more to the point if the editor had written them himself on his own battered typewriter, he called out to the pressman, "Jim, kill that next installment. No need to explain. Guess the town will understand."

The Sheriff has been having a mighty hard time to get convictions for bootlegging. But Grandma paid him a visit a little while ago, and as she went out the Sheriff was seen to chuckle and slap his leg. It was a good joke, too. The whole town was let in on it. For that afternoon Jim Bowles and Jack Donahy were driven into town handcuffed to the sides of their own car, and padlocked to them, also, with the chains of their own car, was the case of gin they had been trying to deliver to the Elite Eating Place.

Everybody who has driven out to see the lake which the town made four years ago by damming up the creek has shaken his head over the Elite Eating Place. But the first evidence came in response to Grandma's plan, which had included a fishing trip for the jailer. So the jail doors couldn't be opened, and Jim and Jack and the evidence and the car were there on the main street for four hours for the whole town to see. A circumstance which made it a little difficult to throw out the case when it came to trial. Oh, Grandma is a factor to be reckoned with in municipal affairs.

And as for education—well, there Grandma feels competent to stand against the uppitiest young graduate of the State University. The leading men and women of the town were taught by Grandma, in the first school of the township. The school was the little space at the top of Grandma's sod shanty, the area which was left between the top of the three-log high walls and the roof. The pupils were Grandma's own children and those of her nearest neighbors—by then there actually were three other families in the township. Grandma certainly took a rare pride in those youngsters, arithmetic and spelling and geography week days, and the Bible on Sundays.

A while back, six months or so, there was a little difficulty about the present schools. Somebody said the children were being taught something they shouldn't be taught, or that they were not being taught something they should be. It was difficult to understand what it all was about. But Grandma rammed her rusty black hat over her tight little knob of hair, and pulled on her coat, which always is loose and baggy just like a man's. And then she went on a round of the schools. She listened to the history and the current events and the biology classes. Grandma didn't say much, but the little flurry in educational circles has passed and the schools are teaching in the good old way again.

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It seems funny now to think that it took Grandma and Grandpa a week to get from Minneapolis to Bismarck on their wedding journey, which was also their migration to North Dakota. And that is not counting the week they waited in Fargo for the front parlor furniture and the carpets and the dishes to catch up with them, so that they all could be driven together the last fifty miles where there was no railroad. Eventually the arrival of the railroad meant the end, so far as North Dakota was concerned, of women arriving in wagons and then waiting all alone with their children on the prairie, while the men drove back for the necessary things with which to start housekeeping. Those dreadful nights when women, with little children huddled by their side, lay wakefully in their tents watching the shadows of timber wolves on the canvas, or saw those same tents tossed over their heads like pocket handkerchiefs in the big winds. But the women and the children stayed to help build the fourteen-by-sixteen-foot sod shanties, with earth floors. Shanties with one opening for a window, and beds made out of what lumber was left from the logs which faced the walls. It was a happy day when you moved from a tent into a sod shanty, and a still happier one when you saw your first field of flax in flower. But always there were the long winters when tunnels had to be made through the snow to get from house to barn.

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This is the way that Grandma lived and endured in order that a state should be, and cities should come, and homes and schools and courts should be established. And now that these things are here, Grandma is determined that they shall not be spoiled. Grandma may travel to New York City and brag of having gone a hundred stories in the air on its tallest building. But the sight that Grandma really likes best is her own prairies, thick with dust in the summer, and buried under snow in the winter. Here is the civilization she helped to build. This is the place she owns. So Grandma is setting a rapid pace. And, like it or not, the Midwest has the job of keeping up with her.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Thanksgiving

AN instrument has been lately invented by Paul Humphrey MacNeil, an American, son of a Scottish artist, which makes it possible, in effect, to "see the sun" even when hidden by clouds or fog or snow. The navigator thus has relief from the uncertainty of dead reckoning when the sun is above the horizon though invisible to ordinary eyes. The "all-weather sextant" detects rays beyond the range of human sight—"recording rays from the clouds in approximately parallel lines to the original rays of the sun."

The President has had to employ such a mental sextant in making his Thanksgiving Day observation. The sun is still shining behind the clouds. Adversity has obscured its direct rays. But there are the secondary rays that parallel those which shine in prosperous, unclouded days. They have in them a potency to deepen our spiritual lives, quicken our sympathies and our spirit of sacrifice and strengthen our courage.

It will be difficult for some in distress to give hearty thanks for the "abundant harvests" that have still left them hungry, or for the "knowledge that has multiplied," or for the "education that has advanced," or for the general health that has improved. But what we can be thankful for as a nation is that throughout the land those who have are uniting in an unprecedented effort to see that those who are in need shall have "full cause to participate in this day of gratitude to the Almighty." The voluntary sharing, neighbor with neighbor, will not only hallow a tradition that was established in time of extreme hardship, but will strengthen the free institutions of our nation which goes forward with sober determination and a high heart. Whatever the currents or winds, the cloud or fog, we need not have the anxiety of uncertainty. Our course is clear. There is good reason for general thanksgiving in the spirit that prevails throughout the land.—*New York Times.*

Books as Friends

TO be counted among the best friends of man are books. They never fail him. Even the worst has something to offer, and many people lean on books for support when all other things have palled.

As an example we cite the figures of the Columbus Public Library, whose business has increased amazingly since the depression. People out of work have taken to books for amusement, instruction and occupation. They have gone to books to clear their minds, to compose themselves and to add to their knowledge. They are seeking in books spiritual comfort and financial security. They hope to obtain from books an increased knowledge that will fortify them in the future against the misfortune which has befallen them now.

Reading, said Francis Bacon, maketh a full man. And with a full mind a man can view the world with almost as much dispassion as a man with a full stomach. Knowledge is not only power; it is contentment, and the love of knowledge is a passion that never wanes. Knowledge gained by experience necessarily is limited; the most practical way to gain it in any volume is through books.

Reading to be appreciated must be cultivated. It is not an occupation that can be indulged in without practice. The only way to enjoy reading is to read, and once its pleasures are experienced the desire to read never dies. Adversity has its uses and one of them is to send people to books.—*Columbus Journal.*

Progress Stalks the Corn Rows

THE corn huskers are at it in their annual championship contest. They husk by hand. They reach out their arms, tear the corn from stalk and husk, and throw it into a wagon. That is the way corn has been husked for centuries. It is man's oldest way of gathering the corn harvest for transfer from the field to the corn crib or the mill or the market.

On the horizon looms a dark rival—the mechanical corn picker. This new invention looks like a monster, and is something of a demon. On many big farms it goes snorting and chugging along, a machine by which one man picks and shucks as much corn as can five to ten hand huskers.

Fifty bushels a day is a fairly good average for a hand husker. On a tractor-driven, mechanical corn picker, taking two rows at once, one man covers eight or nine acres a day and picks from 400 to 1000 bushels. On one midwest farm where the corn ran fifty-five bushels to the acre one man with a machine picked 1000 bushels a day for twenty-two days. It would require quite a gang of champion corn huskers working by hand to equal that feat.

Thus progress marches, whither we know not. Possibly ten or twenty years from now there will be contests of skill between drivers of mechanical corn pickers. For a modern midwestern American such a contest might have far more romance than the chariot race in "Ben-Hur."—*Chicago Tribune.*